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...EDITION. TWENTIETH THOUSAND.

A

...SCRIPTIVE GUIDE

TO

BOURNEMOUTH,

CHRISTCHURCH, WIMBORNE AND CORFE CASTLE.

CONTAINING TOWN MAP, DISTRICT MAP, A PLAN OF CORFE CASTLE, AND NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

Edited by CLIVE HOLLAND, F.S.L.A, author of "THE GOLDEN HAWK,"
"RAYMI," &c. &c.

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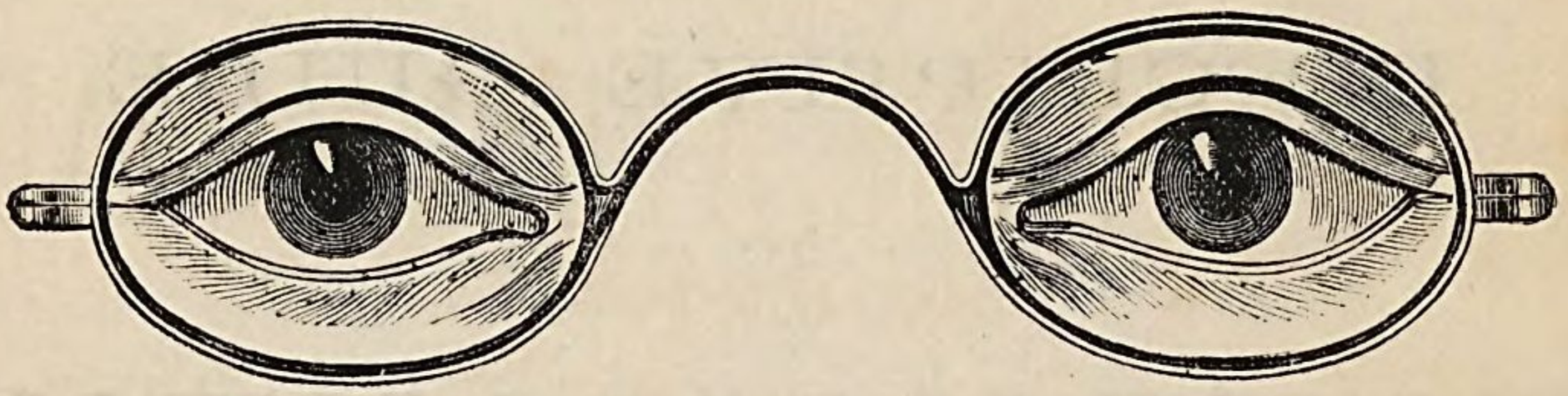

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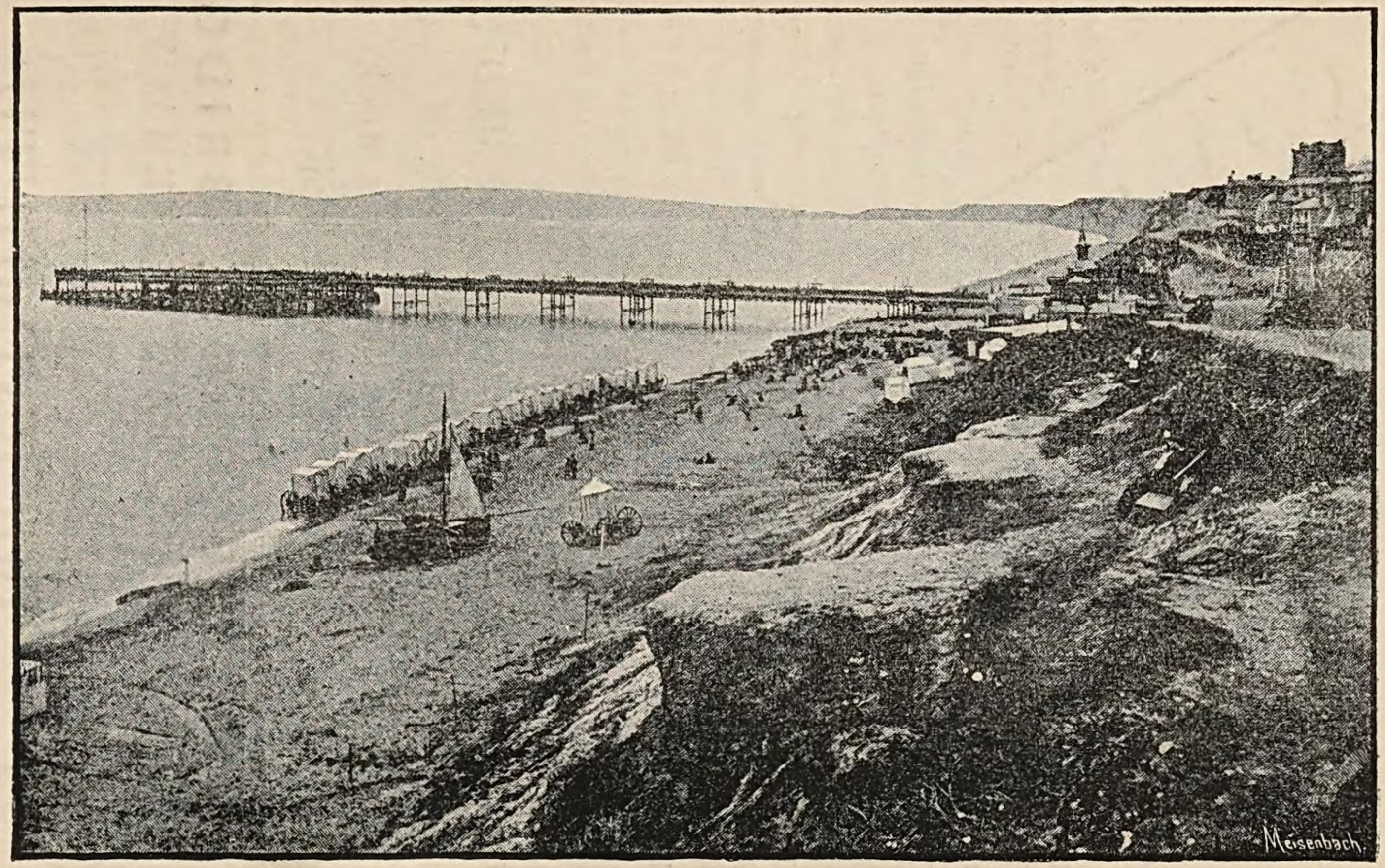

Bournemouth Bay—looking West.

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BOURNEMOUTH.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

OURNEMOUTH is situated on the Southern Coast, at the western extremity of Hampshire, about midway between the towns of Poole and Christchurch; being included in the latter (for the purposes of Parliamentary representation); the sweep of its large and beautiful bay is bounded by lofty and precipitous cliffs, which extend as far west as the entrance to the harbour of the former town, and eastward to Christchurch Head, a distance of fourteen miles from point to point, and presenting a great variety of landscape features, amongst others, deep ravines or gorges, locally known as "Chines" or "Bunnies," Much care has been displayed in the laying out of the town, good roads and footpaths having been considered as being of the first importance. The dwellings, being of comparatively recent erection, are well designed in various styles of architecture, with comfortable interiors and are as unlike the monotonous arrangements of the generality of Lodging Houses as can be; and, owing to the wise restrictive covenants in the leases which are inserted with a view to the preservation of the ornamental trees and shrubs, they flourish in pleasing and infinite variety, the intermixture of the Scotch fir with arbutus, bay, laurel, and numerous other flowering shrubs being valuable for shelter and seclusion, so that as a watering place, Bournemouth may be said to be unique. *

Little idea, however, of the variety and beauty of the scenery which meets the visitor at every point can be gathered from any description which may be given here; Bournemouth having to be seen to be fully and justly appreciated. Unquestionably its reputation is already made, and it now ranks as one of the most valued of our summer and winter resorts.

The business part of the town has become very extensive, the

---

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main street, or rather the Poole and Christchurch Roads, forming a commercial thoroughfare more than a mile in length, the principal business premises and the best shops, however are situated within a radius of 500 yards from the square.

Bournemouth is not only beautified by projecting hills, retiring valleys and many charming rustic nooks and dells; but it is also well provided with luxuriously planted, well laid out and excellently sheltered public pleasure grounds, occupying what was once a marshy bottom, in which on fine days the town bands play, and is now also one of the best drained of towns in the Kingdom. From the sea to the Queen's Road, a distance of nearly a mile, these are under the care of the Improvement Commissioners, having been leased to them for a very long term by the late Mr. George Durrant and Sir George E. M. T. G. Meyrick, and from thence for a further distance of nearly a mile, they were laid out by Mr. Durrant at his own expense, and are maintained by Miss Durrant the present owner of the Branksome Estate.

These gardens have been planted with a plentiful supply of various and choice evergreens and deciduous shrubs and trees, the rhododendrons being particularly fine; and it is noticeable that the *Ceanothus Azureus*, which in most cases even in the south requires the protection of a wall, is here found to be perfectly hardy. They extend from the sea westward for more than a mile-and-a-half, the valley of the Bourne continues another two miles in a north-westerly direction. The rise slopes up gradually to wide downs, which stretch away to the east and west, These slopes, as well as the downs above, are covered and enriched with various coloured heaths, golden gorse and fir plantations, and the existence of the latter have created for Bournemouth its distinguishing attractiveness, contributing to increase the feeling of retirement. The valley itself abounds with pleasing walks, and pathways which give access to the numerous cliffs and chines.

On his visit to Bournemouth in the winter of 1880-1, His Majesty King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway, at a public dinner made the following speech:—

"Ladies and gentlemen,—I beg to express my most sincere and deeply felt thanks for the toast you have so kindly proposed for me, the Queen and my family; and in return I beg to propose a toast, 'The welfare of Bournemouth.' Ladies and gentlemen, long before I came here amongst you, I heard that Bournemouth was con-

sidered to be a comparatively new place, but from what I know now I see that it is a rising place. When the Queen came here in the month of January, in the midst of winter, which was as you all know, everywhere exceptionally hard, she came here in order to recover her strength after long years of severe suffering, and she was immediately struck with the charm of this place. She found here not only a quiet and comfortable home, but she found softness of air and mildness of climate, with few exceptions, the dryness of the soil, and that charming evergreen which to northern eyes has so great a value. When she returned with me a few months later, we both had occasion to appreciate in still higher degree the merits of this place which she already had found. It was now spring time and the sun stood higher in a pure sky and shone glittering on the waves, casting its light on the cliffs and beaches of the Isle of Wight, and on this place, behind the high cliffs of which there were gardens with rich flowering rhododendrons, and other flowers spreading their blossom. We found here just what we wished for and desired, and we spent a quiet and happy time. We found, also what we scarcely had dared to hope—kindness and greeting from every one since the first day we came amongst you. For this we feel very grateful. It is not only the reception to-day which has touched the Queen and myself, but the kindness which has been shown to us from the first moment we came amongst you. Certainly we will never forget this place, but ever will we with the greatest interest hear of its prosperity and welfare. Ladies and gentlemen, pray accept the toast which I propose, 'The welfare of Bournemouth.'"

Objects of interest and means of pleasure are not, however, confined to the immediate vicinity. The whole district within the compass of a day's journey can furnish many charming excursions. Netley Abbey, near Southampton; Bindon Abbey, near Wool; Glastonbury; Cheddar Cliffs and Caves; Maiden Castle, near Dorchester; the grand old ruins of Corfe; the Barrows and remains of Roman and early British Encampments to the North and West; Swanage and its neighbourhood, furnish a never ending source of interest and intelligent recreation, whilst Wimborne and Christchurch afford examples of Ecclesiastical Architecture which vie with the former and are well worthy a visit.

Concerning the origin and rise of Bournemouth, it may be said that fifty years ago it was a barren heath, known almost only to the

inhabitants of Poole or Christchurch, whose business took them from one place to the other, and to a few determined smugglers, the memory of whose deeds has scarcely even now died away and some of whom still live! Two or three mud hovels were the only dwellings in the magnificent valley, now everywhere studded with villas. But it had a name more than two centuries earlier, for we find it mentioned in the map of Dorset, in Camden's "Britain," dated 1610, as "Burnemouth." The Bournemouth of to-day however has been gaining a firm hold on public opinion, and latterly has rapidly advanced until it is now in popular esteem everywhere, and in all classes of society, spoken of as a place possessing the attractions of a favourite summer resort, where the busy and overworked man of business may find a change of scenery, breathe the purest air, and enjoy the ocean breezes, and where also the invalid can pass the winter in a climate almost as mild as that of Madeira. It has therefore not inappropriately been designated, from the pines and shrubs which here grow so luxuriantly, being even at midwinter in full foliage, the Evergreen Valley of the South! Its name is derived from the little stream called the Bourne, which, rising about six miles distant in the parish of Kinson, threads its way like a silver ribbon through the valley, running in the direction of south-east until arriving within half-a-mile of the sea, when its course becomes due south, at length falling into the sea from underneath the pier. Its history as a watering-place is of recent date. Mr. L. D. G. Tregonwell, of Cranborne, Dorset, initiated the subsequent development by building a mansion, now Newlyn's Exeter Park Hotel. He also built some Cottages and the Tregonwell Arms, then the half-way house between Christchurch and Poole, the first Public House, afterwards used, until it was rased to the ground to make way for more imposing buildings, as a Coffee Tavern; Mr. Tregonwell also built Portman Lodge and Terrace Cottage (one of them an old-fashioned thatched-roof house), situate in the Exeter Road. Between 1836 and 1840, Sir G. M. Tapps Gervis, Bart., of Hinton Admiral, near Christchurch, the father of the present Sir George Meyrick commenced laying out the land on the east side of the stream, by erecting the Bath Hotel (an insignificant erection compared with the present building) and Westover Villas, and by forming the Westover Gardens. The other land-owners are Miss Durrant, of Brunstead Hall, Norfolk; The Honorable R. L. Melville; Mr. Cooper Dean, and Mrs. Bury. Miss Durrant's

property retains the original name of the Branksome Estate, whilst Mrs. Bury's is called the Branksome Towers Estate. Nearly the whole of these properties are available as Building Land, and great strides have been made in their development of late years. An Improvement Act for Bournemouth was obtained in 1856, and subsequently the provision of the Local Goverment Act was adopted, and under these a body of Commissioners act in the management of the draining, paving, lighting, and governing the place. According to the last census, the population of the Commissioners' district which has recently been much extended, was 16,859, being an increase during the previous ten years of 10,963. The figures for the district including Boscombe, Pokesdown, and Springbourne are now estimated at 32,000. As regards sanitary matters, everything medical advice and skill can suggest has been done, and this, coupled with the fact of Bournemouth being one of the finest climates of Great Britain, has brought about a result which is eminently satisfactory. We shall quote further on the valuable medical and other reports and opinions expressed on the subject, but it is well to mention here that the arrangements for the flushing of sewers are unique, provision being made for thoroughly flushing every sewer once every day with salt water.

The present advantage of this resort is its comparative quiet and seclusion, united with the unrestricted freedom, and great variety of its walks, on the wild heathland and rugged cliffs, and amidst ornamental villas and private grounds; most houses having an ample garden surrounding them, enclosing in many cases natural shrubberies of evergreens, which have been only so far trimmed and cut as to afford a winding path or two, and a peep at the sea through their fragrant and picturesque bowers; and this character also is very much enhanced by the extensive tracts of public pleasure-grounds already alluded to.

About half way up the valley a path diverges to the west, and this branch, with the middle portion of the main valley, is called Bourne Bottom.

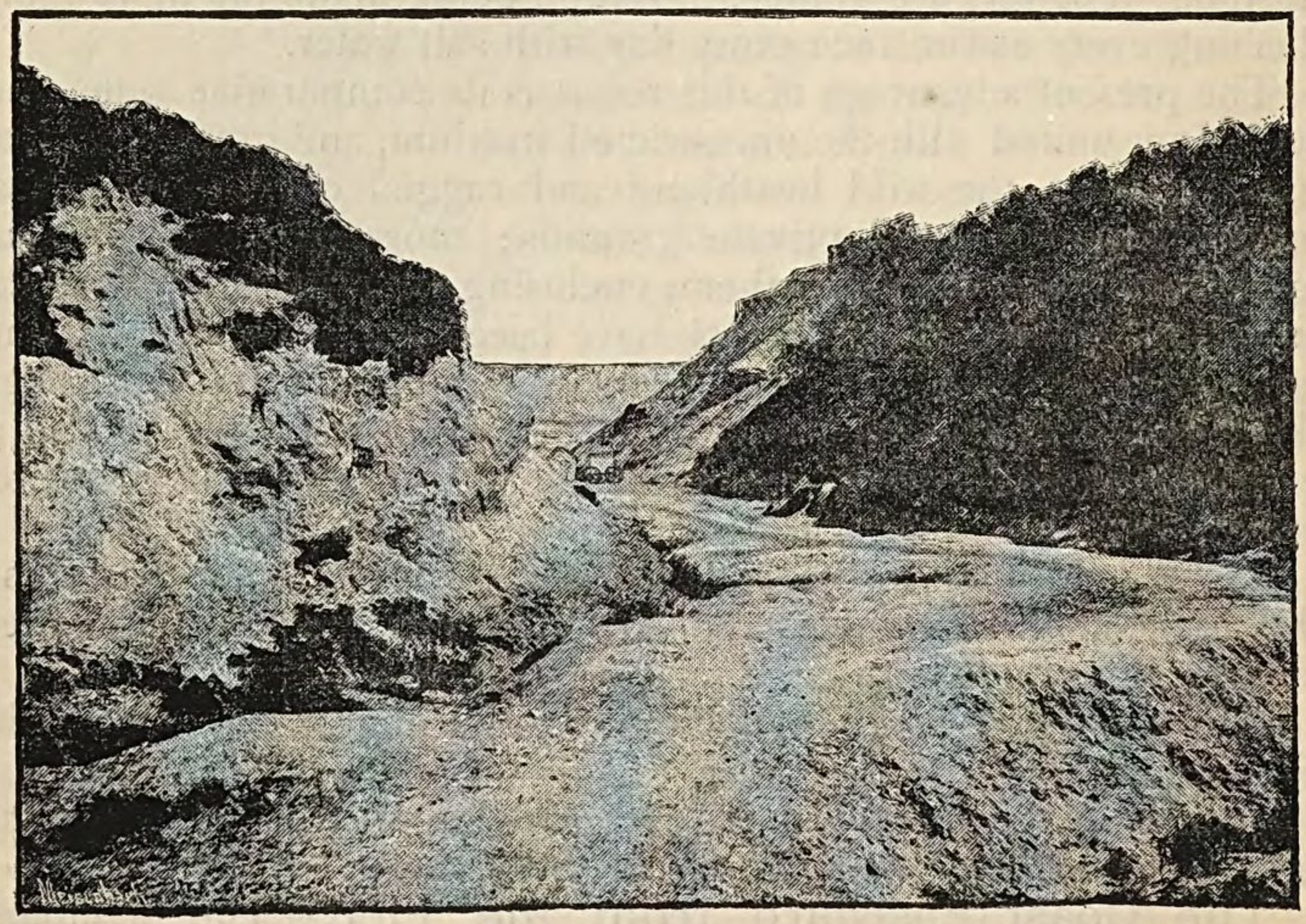
The whole of this District should be thoroughly explored by the Pedestrian.

Having now described the aspect and features of Bournemouth inland, we will introduce the reader to the coast.

The Coast Eastward from the Pier.—The precipices are bold and lofty, the height of the cliffs, which breaking the

full force of the south and south-east wind effectually shelter the district, remains unbroken by anything that can properly be called a chine until Boscombe is reached, although some gullies are to be found pleasantly breaking the monotony of the cliffs. The first indentation, for example, known as STEPS CHINE, and down which there is a well-frequented path leading to the beach, presents a wild and rugged appearance, with steps placed at all conceivable angles.

About a mile from this we approach BOSCOMBE CHINE, which must at one time have been rich in minerals, for it is noted in the edition of Camden, referred to on page 5, as having a "Copperas House." An excellent pier has recently been built for the use of residents and visitors residing at Boscombe. Beyond this point a new neighbourhood has sprung up known as Southbourne, upon what was once a wild and desolate tract. Here are excellent villa residences, a new church and hotel. The climate is said to be particularly healthy and bracing. Omnibuses run many times daily from the Square at Bournemouth. Christchurch Head juts out into the sea, about seven miles distant from the pier, forming the eastern limit of Bournemouth Bay. This headland forms



GREAT DURLEY CHINE.

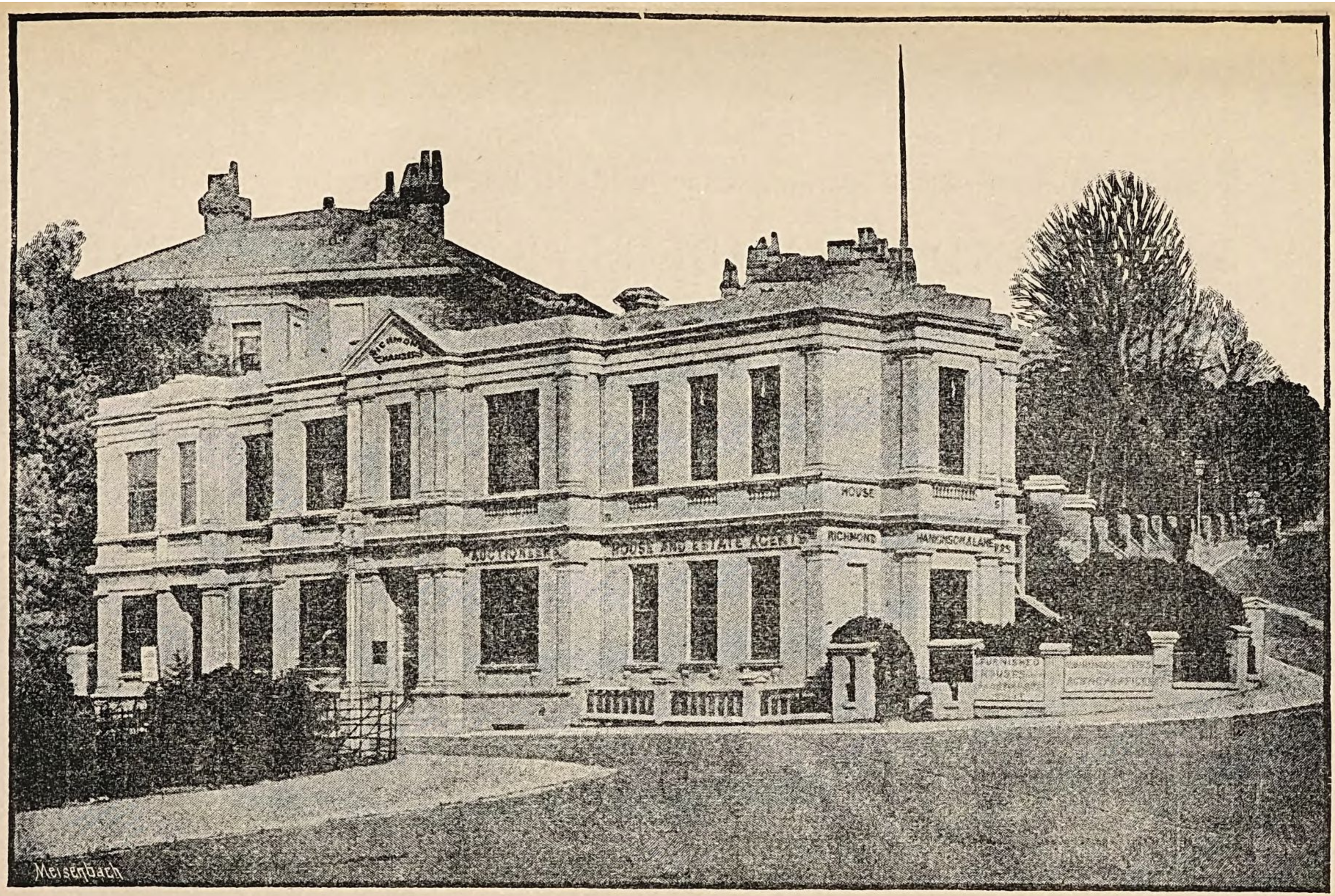
the westerly point of Christchurch Bay, which terminates in the opposite direction with Hurst Castle. Here the Solent runs between the beach and the Isle of Wight, Christchurch Head almost directly faces the Needles, with its rugged prominent lighthouse, the rays of which are distinctly seen from the pier at Bournemouth, as well as for miles down the Channel.

The Coast Westwards.—One of the highest points is close to Bournemouth, and is chosen for the coastguard station or look-out. LITTLE DURLEY CHINE is about 150 yards further on. From this we presently come to a considerable ravine known as GREAT DURLEY CHINE. It is preceded by another small Bunney, Durley Cove. The main opening, on the eastern side especially, consists of wild slopes of debris and bare friable points of sand and gravel cliff, with sand hummocks at the base. The greater part of the western cliffs and the plateau is covered with heath and gorse. Descending some rude steps cut in the cliff face and ascending the opposite side, under the shelter of the hill brow, the wanderer will find a comfortable seat overlooking the bay and commanding a beautiful prospect. Passing this we arrive at ALUM CHINE, the largest in this line of coast. It is of very considerable length; extending from the beach nearly to the Poole Road, taking a winding course, and presenting a considerable variety of form in its banks. This chine is also marked in Camden as "Alom Chine Copperas House," though it is placed on the *eastward* side of the mouth of the Bourne.

Branksome Chine.—The visitor, following the paths, may easily enjoy the fine views obtained here, and the prospect which is gained on the east side, where a triangular patch of the Branksome Tower Estate, covered with wood, is completely isolated by the lofty and abrupt precipices of the chine. A bridge erected across the gorge, connects the grounds surrounding the house; and includes with the prospects of the coast, the grounds and the woods of Branksome Tower, giving ample scope for the artist to add pretty specimens of coast landscape to his portfolio. This estate extends for a considerable distance to a place distinguished by a Martello Tower. From this point the cliffs gradually decline, at last becoming mere sandhills, which run in unbroken succession to the entrance of Poole Harbour.

The SHORE affords frequent opportunities for pedestrian recreation, being composed trom Poole Harbour to Christchurch Head, of

a clean hard variety of sand, with scarcely a spot, excepting towards the extreme eastern end of Bourne Bay, where it is interrupted by shingle or rendered unpleasant by clay; and although heavy walking above the ordinary tides, is along the water's edge, one of the finest and smoothest strands in Great Britain for either walking or riding. From Bournemouth the visitor may walk or ride either way, and, except in high spring tides, find no hindrance until he reaches



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VERWOOD STA
RUFUS I STONE
ISLE OF PURBECK
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POOLE HARBOUR
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Peverel Point
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Durlestone Head
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ST ALBANS HEAD
THE NEEDLES
Scale of English Miles.
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the mouth of Poole Harbour in one direction, or Christchurch Head in the other. The bold and varied forms of the projecting points of the cliffs and little coves which indent them, give a constant change of character to the scene, and the bright colours of the strata, contrasted with the open sea and smooth strand, and the sombre tints of the moorlands and pine woods, display a wealth of colour; while many a pretty peep is to be obtained along the cliff-side or up the numerous chines, or looking across the open country to the west, where the pine trees give way to a wild bit of Scotch heather-land and moor.

THE CLIMATE.

It is to the peculiarity of its climate that Bournemouth owes much of its popularity. Situated as it is in the great bay between the projections of the Isles of Wight and Purbeck, it has all their shelter, with perfect openness to the British Channel; and as no estuary is nearer than four or five miles, and the sandy uplands possess great elevation, it is perfectly free from any drawback arising from low lands, tidal muds, or retentive soils. The soil is very porous, being composed chiefly of sand and gravel, which freely admits the percolation of surplus moisture, and unlike more stiff soils, it does not retain or return it to the atmosphere to any deleterious or appreciable extent. This is fully borne out by the fact often noticed in a rainy season, that after a few hours cessation of the rainfall, the streets are so perfectly dry and clean that invalids may venture out with impunity.

It was not until about the year 1854, when the valuable qualities possessed by the climate as affecting invalids, and particularly persons suffering from diseases of the chest, began to be recognised, that the place attained any importance either in size or reputation. The discovery that the mildness of the climate, and of properties in the air, greatly conduce to the relief of consumptive patients, has given Bournemouth great popularity as a winter resort. The pines, which are said by medical authorities to be beneficial to consumptive patients and persons suffering from bronchial affections, throw off an incense-like odour; the resinous perfume, in fact, which pervades the air in and around these woods is considered a most important agent in the amelioration of these peculiar forms of disease, and in the soothing and strengthening of convalescents, many of the most eminent practitioners in London sending their patients hither, to obtain

the advantage of this circumstance alone. The East Cliff especially derives much shelter from the pines. The West Cliff on the other hand, is more bracing. It is considered, however, to be drier than the valley, and it is particularly recommended for asthmatical patients, being often preferred in the summer on account of its being cooler and more open than other parts; for as we ascend the heights, the air becomes freer and more bracing, while at the summit of the hills it is as pure and invigorating as could be desired by any of the wind-loving members of our species. These conditions, however, are singularly changed at night, the high lands being many degrees warmer than the lower and more sheltered parts. This is particularly noticeable in the Western District. All persons may therefore find what they desire, or what their peculiarities demand. They may place themselves where the cold air can rarely reach them; or they may station themselves on a loftier post, where the atmospheric currents are more lively, and may gain with this a wider prospect and a more various view. Which of these localities is desirable in any particular case must be determined by its own special characteristics, but it is no slight matter to have the choice lying within such manageable limits.

A word or two with regard to the reputed destruction of the Fir Plantations, so justly valued by the medical profession, *It is a mistake to suppose that the removal of sufficient firs for the erection of dwellings and laying-out of their gardens, means wholesale destruction of Fir Trees.* No doubt, many have been so removed, *but many hundreds have been planted* which should on the whole be regarded as an advantage, as replacing old worn out trees by young and vigorous ones.

The establishment of the National Sanatorium, the Homœopathic Home, the Herbert Convalescent Home, the Branch of Hip Hospital, the Mont Dore, and other kindred institutions is conclusive evidence of the superiority of the climate of Bournemouth.

With respect to dryness of air, Bournemouth stands pre-eminent, and we cannot do the reader a better service than quote, as we are permitted to do, from a valuable pamphlet by Dr. T. A. Compton. He says:--

"During the last quarter of 1878, snow fell on no less than fifty days in some part of England, viz., 3 days in October, 20 in November, and 27 in December!! * * * * *

"The quantity of rain or melted snow, collected during the

quarter, varied 5.32 inches at Bournemouth to 17.28 at Truro, Liverpool being the second lowest with 5.94 inches. Of the rest Llandudno had 8.90 inches, Ventnor 8.99, Torquay 9.90, and Bath 12.80. At Cannes, in the 'Sunny South,' the rainfall during the same period amounted to 16.48 inches.

"The rainy days, or days on which ·01 of rain or snow fell, varied from 33 at Bermerside to 66 at North Shields, Silloth being second with 35, Bournemouth third with 38, and Cockermouth fourth with 39 days. Rain fell at Cannes on 35 days during the quarter.

"Hence Bournemouth was *facile princeps* as regards small amount of rainfall during the quarter, and occupied the third place as regards the least number of rainy days. . . Bournemouth was in the *first* position out of all Stations as regards quantity of rain or snow-fall during the last quarter of 1878, *third* in relation to the small number of rainy days in the same period, and *second* as regards height of lowest temperatures in those eleven memorable days of December, 1878.

"It is also worthy of notice that on comparing the tables of temperature and rainfall, Bournemouth is the only station which occupies a high position in *each* table. It will generally be observed that those stations which were distinguished for their small rainfall were also remarkable for their low temperature (and *vice versa*); but from this rule Bournemouth forms a remarkable exception. Thus, Ventnor, which stood first as regards temperature, was as low as 25th in its rainfall position; Brighton and Llandudno, 3rd and 4th as regards temperature, were 21st and 23rd as to rainfall; Torquay, 6th in one table, is 31st in the other, and so on. Cannes, again, which no doubt was warmer than any of our English stations in the eleven coldest days of December, had nearly 17 in. of rain in the last quarter of 1878, and its fall was only equalled at one of our English Stations!

"On the other hand, Liverpool and Carlisle, 2nd and 3rd respectively as regards their position in rainfall, were 27th and 49th in temperature! . . .

"As meteorology and rates of mortality are to some extent connected, I may perhaps be pardoned for alluding in this place to the remarkable freedom of our district from infectious and contagious disease during the past year, as shown by the report of our Medical Officer of Health.

"Surely it cannot be too widely promulgated that, notwithstanding excited discussions on rival systems of drainage and sewer outfalls (to supplement those carried out in 1861), . . our number of adult deaths from infectious or contagious disease during the year 1878 was absolutely 'nil'! Verily, such a fact, in a place of some twelve or fourteen thousands inhabitants, speaks volumes of the present remarkable salubrity of this most excellent health resort.

Lest however this date should be thought to be somewhat old, we give from the last Annual Report of the Local Authority the full particulars of rainfall and temperature together with the number of hours of sunshine as compared with Kew, near London.

RAINFALL.

Month.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
January ...	1·39	3·09	3·85	2·29	2·76
February ...	1·01	0.85	0·79	3·42	2·68
March ...	3·24	1·10	2·78	1·67	2·30
April ...	1·22	1·12	1·70	1·22	1·92
May ...	2·12	2·04	4·40	3·28	1·27
June ...	3·22	1·25	0·29	2·82	2·61
July ...	3·20	0·57	3·07	0·28	2·27
August ...	1·95	2·51	0·88	0·44	1·36
September ...	2·14	3.49	2·44	3·91	1·87
October ...	2·56	1·58	3·73	4·04	1·31
November ...	6·13	4·25	3·90	3·31	0·97
December ...	2·48	2·61	6·00	1·72	3·16
Years.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Amount per year	30·66	24·46	33·83	28·40	24·43
Average rainfall per month.	2·555	2·038	2·819	2·366	2·040

Average rainfall for 5 years, 1884-1888, inclusive--2·3630in

Hours of bright sunshine at Bournemouth, mean yearly average for past ten years 1,572 hours.

At Kew - - - - 1,365 ,,

Difference - 207

TEMPERATURE.

Means temperatures taken from maximum and minimum readings

Month.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
January ...	38·6	36·8	37·8	38·0	44·5
February ...	36·1	39·1	36·4	42·0	41·6
March ...	39·1	38·6	39·4	41·4	43·9
April ...	44·5	45·7	42·7	47·5	44·2
May ...	52·1	51·6	52·5	50·7	53·7
June ...	57·7	60·7	59·1	58·9	58·9
July ...	59·5	67·3	63·4	62·9	62·7
August ...	59·5	62·5	63·4	59·6	63·0
September ...	57·1	55·7	58·8	57·2	60·7
October ...	47·5	46·7	54·2	48·0	50·9
November ...	48·4	41·9	45·2	44·5	42·8
December ...	44·1	39·2	37·1	39·9	42·0
Mean for	48·6 1888.	48·8 1887.	49·2 1886.	49·6 1885.	50·7 1884

Mean for 5 years, 1884-1888.—49·30.

Dr. P. W. G. Nunn, L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.R., formerly medical officer of health for Bournemouth, also says on this important matter:—

"The large amount of sunshine at Bournemouth in the winter months has always been a great point in its favour as a winter residence for invalids, but it is only lately that the exact quantity of sunshine has been accurately measured and compared with that of other places. The result is very satisfactory, as the following figures will show: In 1879, 1,209 hours of bright sunshine were registered by the new sun recorder, against 995 at Kew, and 982 at Greenwich. In the last quarter of 1879, the hours registered were Bournemouth 232, Kew 162, Greenwich 138." The number of hours of sunshine in 1880 were 1,517,

Sir James Clark says of Bournemouth:—"From an attentive consideration of its position, its soil, and the configuration and character of the surrounding country, there can be no doubt that Bournemouth deserves a place among our best climates, and for a certain class of invalids capable of taking exercise in the open air, affords a very favourable winter residence. If the winter temperature is lower, and the daily range greater than at Undercliff and

Torquay, and if Bournemouth is less protected from cold winds than these two places, it has the advantage over the former in the excellence of its roads and the extent of open country around it for exercise; and it has an atmosphere of a less relaxing and depressing character than Torquay.

The following remarks are from Dr. Granville's work on the "Spas and Watering-places of England:"—"I have examined Bourne in all parts, under sunshine as well as during the prevalence of wet and high wind. I have seen what has been done, and have heard of what it is intended to do, in order to profit by the many advantages which the situation of Bourne offers as a watering-place; and I have no hesitation in stating, as the conclusion of my observations, which have extended through two whole days, and around as well as within the place—that no situation that I have had occasion to examine along the Southern coast possesses so many capabilities of being made the very first sea watering-place in England; and not only a watering-place, bnt what is still more important, a winter residence for the most delicate constitutions requiring a warm and sheltered locality at this season of the year. As such, I hold it superior to Bonchurch, St Lawrence, or Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight. Though situated ten miles less to the south than the extreme point of that island, Bourne has the superior advantage of being rather more than as many miles to the westwards, a circumstance that makes quite sufficient amends for the trifling difference in regard to its southern position. But Bourne has other claims to superiority over Ventnor, being in the centre of a beautiful curvilinear sweep of coast or bay, the two extreme points or horns of which, equi-distant from Bourne, serve to protect the latter from the most objectionable wind. But above all is Bourne superior to the back of the Isle of Wight from its entire exposure to the south with a full protection from the easterly winds, to which Ventnor on the contrary is indirectly exposed. I need hardly touch upon its superiority as a bathing-place to any in the neighbourhood, or along these coasts. It is as an inland-sheltered haven for the most tender invalids, however, that I would call your attention to the great capabilities of Bourne, for we look in vain elsewhere for that singular advantage which Bourne possesses, of presenting two banks of cliffs, clothed with verdure even at this inclement season, running from the sea inland with a smiling vale watered by a rapid brook or burn, dividing them just enough to allow of the most complete ventilation, with coolness in the sum-

mer months, and yet affording a most protected succession of ridges upon which to erect residences, not only for convalescents free from positive disease, but also for patients in the most delicate state of health, as to the lungs."

Dr. Aitken subjected the water to chemical tests, with the most satisfactory results, and he makes the following remarks :—"There are two descriptions of persons to whom this climate offers great advantages, though neither may be said to labour under actual disease. In the first place, to persons who have long been resident in hot climates, and whose constitutions have consequently undergone changes that render them peculiarly susceptible of morbid impressions, resulting from the cold and dampness which prevail over by far the greater part of Britain. In the second place, to the young, who either from hereditary or accidental causes are of a weak habit of body, and whose tender and delicate constitutions, though unaffected with actual disease, yet are a constant source of apprehension and anxiety to their parents. Such children and youths often show a high degree of mental endowment, and when proper care and attention are paid to their physical development they frequently fulfil the most cherished hopes of their friends.

Dr. Mainwaring is also of opinion that—"As a resort for delicate and rachitic children, it is unrivalled. The sands afford an ample scope for amusement and exercise, the children dig and shape it into various forms and devices, which prove a never-failing source of attraction to them; at the same time they are situated in a dry and warm play-ground, being sheltered by the wood-crowned cliffs.

"I have often been surprised and delighted by the rapid improvement which has taken place in pale and sickly children from India, and in children suffering from rickets in an aggravated form. The large, drum-like stomach, the stunted growth, the enlarged joints, the pale and flabby skin, has but too plainly told the tale of suffering and disease; in less than two months an alteration for the better has been most decided, the little sufferer has been changed from a state of listlessness to one of activity and comparative strength, and from the misery of a fastidious appetite to that of craving heartiness; and after a few months' residence at Bournemouth they have been enabled to return to their homes, far away, in the enjoyment of good health. These advantages are not confined to children; the invalid suffering from consumption will here find comfort and relief by a winter's residence; and I have no doubt that, when these ad-

vantages are once known, Bournemouth will become the favourite resort for invalids."

Dr. Dobell the well known and able Physician has published in his book "The Medical Aspect of Bournemouth and its surroundings," a most exhaustive account of the benefits of the climate of Bournemouth. It is a valuable and instructive work and should be obtained by all persons seeking to have a correct idea of the effects of Bournemouth climate upon various classes of disease. We quote a few passages.

"It is this combination of moisture laden, sea-breezes coming in from the south; diluted and partially dried as they are in the manner described, by condensation of moisture on the face of the cliffs, and by admixture with the upper, drier, and less saline atmospheric strata, as they rise to the top of the cliffs; the important chemical changes which take place when the watery vapour mixes with the terebinthenate emanations from the pines, the immediate absorption of all redundant moisture by the soil; the dryness of the soil with the rapid percolation of the absorbed moisture to a great depth from the surface, and the numerous subterraneous conduits by which it finds its way to the sea; abundance of sunshine from the wide expanse of sky, and the catching of clouds by the rain-traps; free circulation of fresh air in consequence of the houses being built upon an elevated plateau instead of under the cliffs or upon sea-level flats, and of the heathland character of the surrounding country, and the protection afforded by the pine woods; which give the climate of Bournemouth at once its softness, its freshness, its purity, and its antiseptic properties—a combination peculiarly difficult to obtain. It is not easy to conceive any other combination of conditions by which to obtain antiseptic properties without the objection of over-dryness or other irritating qualities; asceptic properties without the objection of excessive cold; a marine air without the objection of overcharge with saline ingredients; a soft air without the objection of excessive moisture; coast air without the objection of malaria, and without undue exposure to storms; shelter without the objection of deficient atmospheric circulation; and last but not least a combination of the brightness and grandeur of the sea with the varied loveliness of the surrounding pine and rhododendron woods, heaths, lanes and glades; and further afield—but still within an invalid's drive—the picturesque and soothing river scenery of the gravelly bottomed, rapidly flowing Avon and Stour, with their

Bournemouth—looking West.

STEWART'S HOTEL,

BOURNEMOUTH.

THIS First-Class Hotel (Established 28 years) is situated in the MOST CENTRAL and sheltered position in Bournemouth, close to the

PUBLIC GARDENS,

AND WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF THE PIER,

CONTAINING

EVERY ACCOMMODATION

FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

Handsome Public Rooms and Suites of Private Apartments

M. E. STEWART,

PROPRIETRESS.

salmon fisheries; the widespread rural landscapes towards Canford and Wimborne; and the wonderful views of distant sea and sky from the moorlands and fir woods of Constitution Hill. And all this within easy reach of home—a point on which Dr. T. More Madden, after a long and varied experience of climates in all parts of the world, has laid great stress."

The following article on the subject appeared in the pages of the "Medical Journal" :—"In the treatment of pulmonary and many other diseases, climate is of the utmost importance, and may in some cases be said to be the only agent likely to do any permanent good. Whilst we acknowledge the vast superiority of Egypt, Algiers, Malaga, climatically considered in phthisis, we must not forget that places exist in England which, though inferior to them in that malady, at least equal Nice, Mentone, Hyères, and Pau. Such English places, if they be behind the latter places in consumption, are some of them probably superior in restoring the health of those which have been broken down by rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, or overwork. A short residence, at the end of February and the beginning of March, at Bournemouth, in Hampshire, the result of which was a very rapid improvement, after a severe illness and tedious convalescence, induces us to state a few facts in connection with the climate of that place.

"The tides in the bays of Christchurch and Bournemouth are so changed from what they are on our northern coast, by the presence of the Isle of Wight, that the sea presents the appearance of being always full. So much is this the case, that a stranger has great difficulty in determining whether it is high or low water. As an element in the picturesque, this Mediterranean character of the sea is important, and far more cheering to the eye of the invalid than the vast tracts of bare sands which our northern shores exhibit at low water, and which to us appear most dismal.

"The district is on the chalk, over which lie beds of whitish clay and sand, which border the sea, and having an elevation of from 100 to 150 feet, contributing cliffs of a very romantic character, broken, wherever a streamlet occurs, into ravines of different lengths, according to the size of the stream; the glen or chine, in and about which the residences of Bournemouth are built, is the largest, although the stream or burn is but a small one. The table-land has a barren, sandy, and flinty soil, on which grow great numbers, we might say almost forests, of the Scotch and other firs, so dark that perfect shade

can be obtained on the most sunny days. Between the pine woods and the cliffs are walks along the edges of the latter, exposed to the bracing breezes of the English Channel, whilst at their base extends a fine sandy beach for many miles, along which the invalid can walk, ride, or be driven, completely sheltered from the north winds, whilst he receives in winter the full light and heat of the sun."

Dr. Nunn in his report before referred to has some valuable remarks as to the summer climate. He says: "It is a great mistake to suppose that because Bournemouth is so much sought after as a winter resort it must necessarily be a very hot place in summer. This error is difficult to counteract, but those visitors who do spend their summer here will, I am certain, bear testimony to our enjoyable summer coolness. The highest temperatures registered by the observers of our local Meteorological Society on the hottest days of the year are often eight, nine, and ten degrees below those of several summer resorts celebrated for their coolness in hot seasons. The following are some additional reasons which should strongly recommend our town as a summer residence. The trees, which are so general, afford pleasant shady walks, the prevailing green colour being very pleasant to the senses. This is a marked contrast to the intolerable glare and whiteness of many seaside places. Moreover, the greatest part of Bournemouth is on a high plateau of ground, and the prevalent summer winds being from the sea are necessarily cool." Dr Nunn reports (January, 1881) as to the death rate: The total number of deaths registered as having occurred in the district was 264, of these 116 are registered as occurring to the visitors who came to the district with their fatal illness upon them. The deaths from infectious diseases were 9, and 6 of these occurred to children under five years of age.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

It has ever been the proud boast of Bournemouth that it possesses water of exceptional purity, and this has been admitted on all hands. This fact, however, is so important that it is quite worth while to establish it beyond doubt. We therefore give an analysis made by a public Analyst, and may say for the satisfaction of visitors that the local authority submit at frequent periodical intervals samples of the water for analysis.

Analysis of and Report on a Sample of Water received from the Sanitary Inspector, Bournemouth, by Professor J. Attfield, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C., F.C.S.:—

London, 17, Bloomsbury Square,
19th July, 1888.

This water "taken direct from the main in the Lansdowne, 2.45 p.m., July 17th," is of good quality for all drinking, household and general town purposes. It is not perfectly bright, after subsidence or filtration it is of unusually good quality. The Analytical Data are appended.

ANALYTICAL DATA.

One gallon contains the following number of grains and decimal parts of a grain of the respective substances.

Total suspended *solid matter* dried at 250° Fahrenheit -	A trace
Total dissolved *solid matter* „ „ „ -	13.0
Ammoniacal matter yielding 10 per cent. of *nitrogen* -	0.02
(Equal to *ammonia* per million 0.03),	
*Albumenoid organic matter yielding 10 per cent. of *nitrogen*	0.05
(Equal to *ammonia* per million 0.08).	
Nitrites - - - - - - - - - -	None
Nitrates containing seventeen per cent. of *nitrogen* - -	0.1
(Equal to grains of *nitrogen* per gallon 0.02).	
Chlorides containing 60 per cent. of *chlorine* - - -	2.7
(Equal to grains of *chlorine* per gallon 1.6).	
Hardness, reckoned as chalk grains or "degrees"—	
Removed by ebullition - - - - - -	6.0
Unaffected by ebullition - - - - - -	3.0
Total hardness - - - - - - -	9.0
Lead or Copper - - - - - - - - -	None
Physical examination - - - -	fairly clear but not bright
*Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours - - - - - -	0.06

JOHN ATTFIELD.

* Reduced by filtration or subsidence.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

THE original district comprised a radius of one mile from the front door of the Belle Vue Hotel; but this has been twice enlarged. A Charter of Incorporation has recently been granted, but, at the time of going to press the Municipal Election had not taken place. The old Board consisted of the Lord of the Manor of Westover, and a person to be elected by him, and sixteen elected commissioners. The clerk to the Board was Mr. James Druitt, jun., Town Hall Chambers.

MAGISTRATES.

Sir Wm. Percival Heathcote, "Merdon," Bournemouth; Col. Curzon, "Hollywood," Boscombe; Captain Elwes, "Bonington,"

Bournemouth; F. Colville Hyde, Esq., Bournemouth; Wm. Wertby Moore, Esq., "Higham," Bournemouth; Richard Stephens, Esq., Eastington House, Bournemouth; Col. Venner, "St. Rode," Bournemouth.

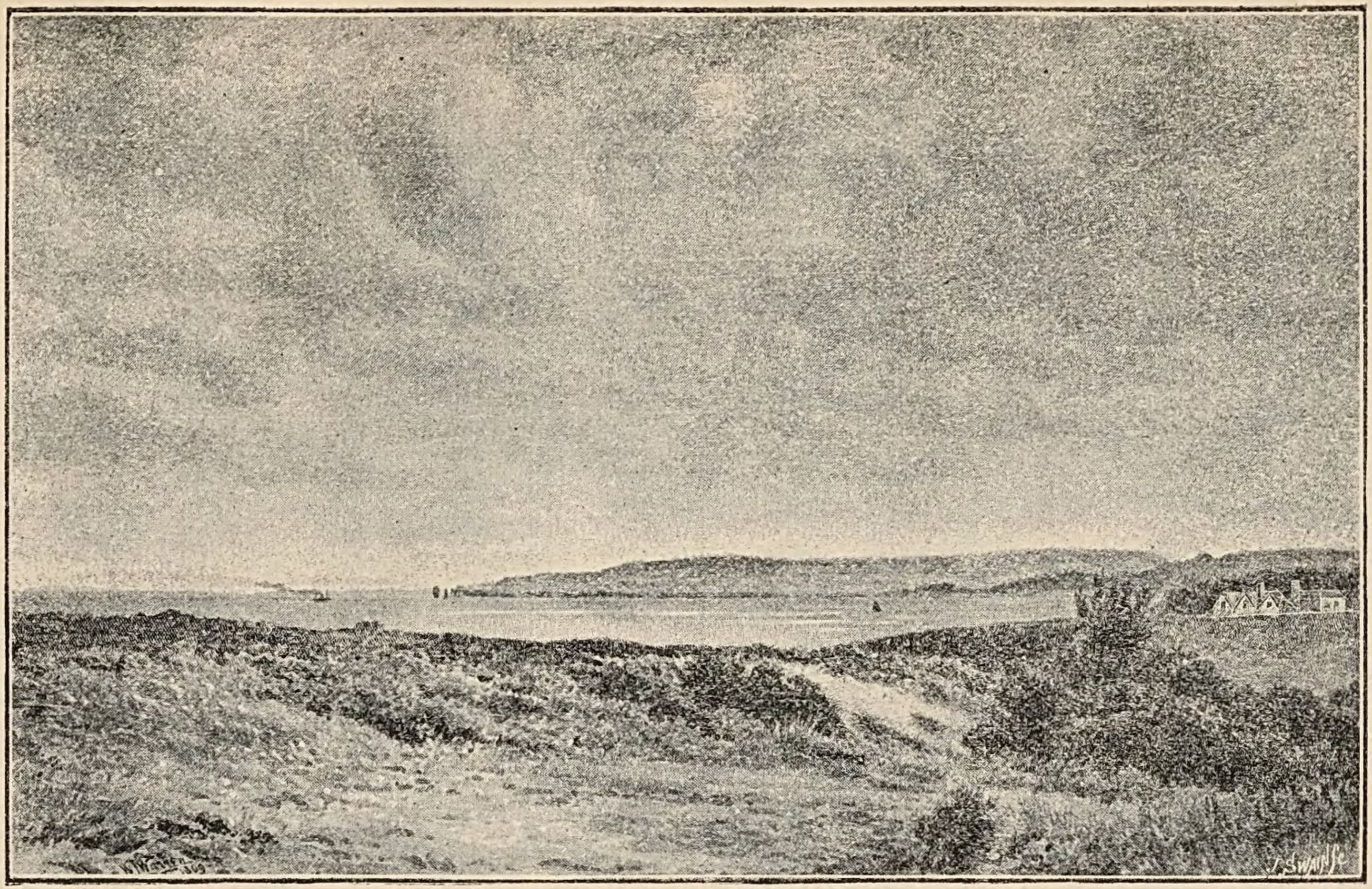
THE PIER.

The first pier, commenced in 1859, was built upon the plans of Messrs. Rennie of London, by Mr. Thornbury of Washingborough, Lincoln, at the cost of £4,000. Great difficulty was experienced in the erection of this structure, owing to the severity of the weather, but it was ultimately accomplished in the month of September, 1861. The present pier was commenced in 1878 by Messrs. Bergheim, the contractors, from drawings by Mr. Birch. It is 838 feet long and 35 feet wide, cost £21,600, and is a very valuable addition to the attractions of the place. The covered shelters and bandstand upon the pier head were erected in 1885.

THE RAILWAYS.

Bournemouth East Railway Station. The station is situated at the extreme east end of Bournemouth, on the Holdenhurst Road, being connected with the western end of the town by a recently constructed loop line running through a portion of the Talbot woods and crossing the valley by means of a lofty viaduct and embankment, at a distance of about a mile and a quarter from the centre of the town. There are frequent trains between the two stations. It was built in 1884-5 at a cost of £24,000.

Bournemouth West Railway Station, situated at the top of the Poole Hill, on the right hand side, and is the terminus of the London and South-Western, Somerset and Dorset and also of the Midland Railways. London and South-Western trains leave this station for Parkstone, Poole, and Wimborne, and all stations on the main line between Wimborne and Weymouth. Somerset and Dorset trains leave for Parkstone, Poole, Wimborne, Templecombe, and Burnham. Fordingbridge, Salisbury, and Andover can be reached from this terminus. Through carriages run twice a day each way between Bournemouth and Birmingham *via* Bath and the Midland Railway, and are a great additional convenience. During the summer, trains run at excursion fares to Glastonbury, Wells, Cheddar, and other places of interest. The station was completed and the line opened in the summer of 1874. It is still most inadequate to the requirements of the place, although numerous



Bournemouth Bay with Purbeck Hills.

RUSSELL'S

Cigar, Cigarette, & Tobacco Stores,

4, SOUTHBOURNE TERRACE, BOURNEMOUTH.

If You Want a Good Cigar,

GO TO RUSSELL'S CIGAR STORES,

4, SOUTHBOURNE TERRACE, BOURNEMOUTH.

If You Want Good Cigarettes,

GO TO RUSSELL'S CIGAR STORES,

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If You Want Genuine Tobacco,

GO TO RUSSELL'S CIGAR STORES,

4, SOUTHBOURNE TERRACE, BOURNEMOUTH,

Specialité—Cigarettes by Weight.

alterations, additions, and improvements have recently been carried out. There is a junction at the Bourne valley connecting the East Station with the line to Poole, Bath, Birmingham, &c.

The route from London is a pleasant one, and it may be varied by proceeding by way of Salisbury and Andover, instead of by Christchurch, Southampton, and Bishopstoke. We quote the words of a visitor in describing the country through which the line passes. "This line, leaving Waterloo station, passes through a very picturesque country as it wends its onward course; Esher, with its pleasant slopes and its now fashionable racecourse and magnificent ground, which is seen from the railway, on through Woking, Winchfield, to Basingstoke, then on again, passing through Micheldever over a very steep embankment 100 feet above the level of the surrounding meadows to Winchester, with its quaint old town, still more quaint houses, and its fine cathedral; leaving Winchester we pass by Hursley, long associated with the name of the Rev. John Keble (who was its vicar), author of the 'Christian Year,' and who died in Bournemouth; to Bishopstoke, an important junction on the line, and to Southampton West, where we gain an extensive view of the Southampton Waters, and a distant glance of the Isle of Wight; after passing a few small stations, we enter the borders of the historical New Forest, which carries us through ever-changing and varying scenes of hills and dales, clumps of fine old oaks, plantations of fir trees, masses of heath and woods—nature in all its varieties running wild and uncared for; in the midst of this stand the pleasant and picturesque stations, Lyndhurst and Brockenhurst, this latter station being the junction for Lymington; from thence we pass on through several small villages to Ringwood, and thence through Christchurch, with its ancient priory church and its beautifully watered meadows and streams, to Bournemouth." This route, however, can now be varied, a new line having been constructed, leading direct from Christchurch to Brockenhurst, and thus avoiding the two sides of a triangle, which at present is the direction of the line by Holmsley and Ringwood. This new line has reduced the journey to or from London to two-and-a-half hours.

Since our last publication, when we had to lament the want of quick trains, great improvement has taken place. The London papers reach Bournemouth at 9 a.m., and trains have been put on to allow of arrival in London by way of Salisbury at 10.32.

There is now a fast train leaving each morning, from the west at 7.50., and east at 8.0., reaching London at 10.30. This is still capable of vast improvements. A revision of the passenger and goods traiff is to be greatly desired. We fail to see the reason why Bournemouth should be taxed more highly in this respect than other towns in the kingdom.

CAB FARES.

THERE are several cab-stands, where well-appointed vehicles ply for hire. The following are the

HACKNEY CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES are licensed and numbered, and may be hired at any of the Carriage Stands either by "time" or "distance."

DESCRIPTION OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

CLASS A.—Carriages constructed to carry four persons inside and one on the box in addition to the Driver.

CLASS B.—Hansom Cabs constructed to carry two persons (exclusive of the Driver.)

CLASS C,—Carriages constructed to carry two persons inside and one outside (exclusive of the Driver.)

CLASS D.—Carriages constructed to carry two persons (exclusive of the Driver.)

CLASS E.—Bath or Invalid Chairs, constructed to carry one person and drawn by one pony.

CLASS F.—Bath or Invalid Chairs, constructed to carry one person and drawn by an ass, or drawn or propelled by hand.

CLASS G.—Carriages constructed to carry two children and drawn by an ass or by a goat or goats.

FARES FOR TIME.

PERIOD OF TIME.	DESCRIPTION OF CARRIAGE.							
	CLASS A or B		CLASS C or D		CLASS E		CLASS F or G	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Not exceeding one hour, for the whole time	3	0	2	0	1	6	1	0
Exceeding one hour, for the first hour ...	3	0	2	0	...		...	
,, For each *quarter* of an hour or ,, less period after the first hour	0	9	0	6	...		...	
Exceeding one hour, for the first hour ...	...		...		1	6	1	0
,, For each *half* hour, or less ,, period after the first hour ...	...		...		0	9	0	6

Provided that the Driver of a Carriage of CLASS A may, where five

persons are carried, exclusive of the Driver, and the Driver of a Carriage of CLASS C, may where three persons are carried, exclusive of the Driver, charge the sum of 6*d*. in addition to the above fares in respect of the whole time.

Fares for Distance for Carriages of Class A, B, C & D.

If the distance does not exceed one mile, for the whole distance ... 1 0
If the distance exceeds one mile, for the first mile 1 0
For each half-mile or less distance above the first mile ... 0 6

Provided that the Driver of a Carriage of CLASS A shall be entitled to charge for each person beyond two carried in such Carriage (not exceeding the number which such Carriage is authorised to carry as hereinbefore provided) the sum of 6*d*. for the whole distance in addition to the rate or fare above prescribed.

Two children under ten to be counted as one person.
Between midnight and 6 a.m. the above Fares will be increased by one half.
The By-laws can be seen at the Commissioners' Office, where also a Map of the District can be seen.

The Railway Companies have adopted the fares above named, and admit public carriages to their yards only on condition of the prescribed fares being charged.

The Cabmen are generally very respectable, many of them being owners of one or more vehicles, but as some attempts at overcharge have been mentioned to us, we think it necessary to suggest a proper understanding before starting. One thing to be remembered is that a driver cannot demand extra fare for driving beyond the District if he is *discharged within it*.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND HOMES FOR INVALIDS

The Sanatorium.—Established for patients suffering from chest diseases, who, being convalescents, may receive further, and the best, medical treatment to relieve, if not entirely cure, the form of disease from which they may be suffering, is pleasantly situated on the high ground of the northern side of the valley, well protected and sheltered by surrounding hills. It is built of stone and is divided into two storeys, forming as it were two distinct establishments, the lower storey being occupied by men, and the upper by women. The rooms provided for their accommodation are large and well-ventilated, with windows facing due south. The institution was opened the latter part of the year 1855, for the accommodation of thirty invalids; the site of the building and grounds, comprising over four acres, was given by the late George

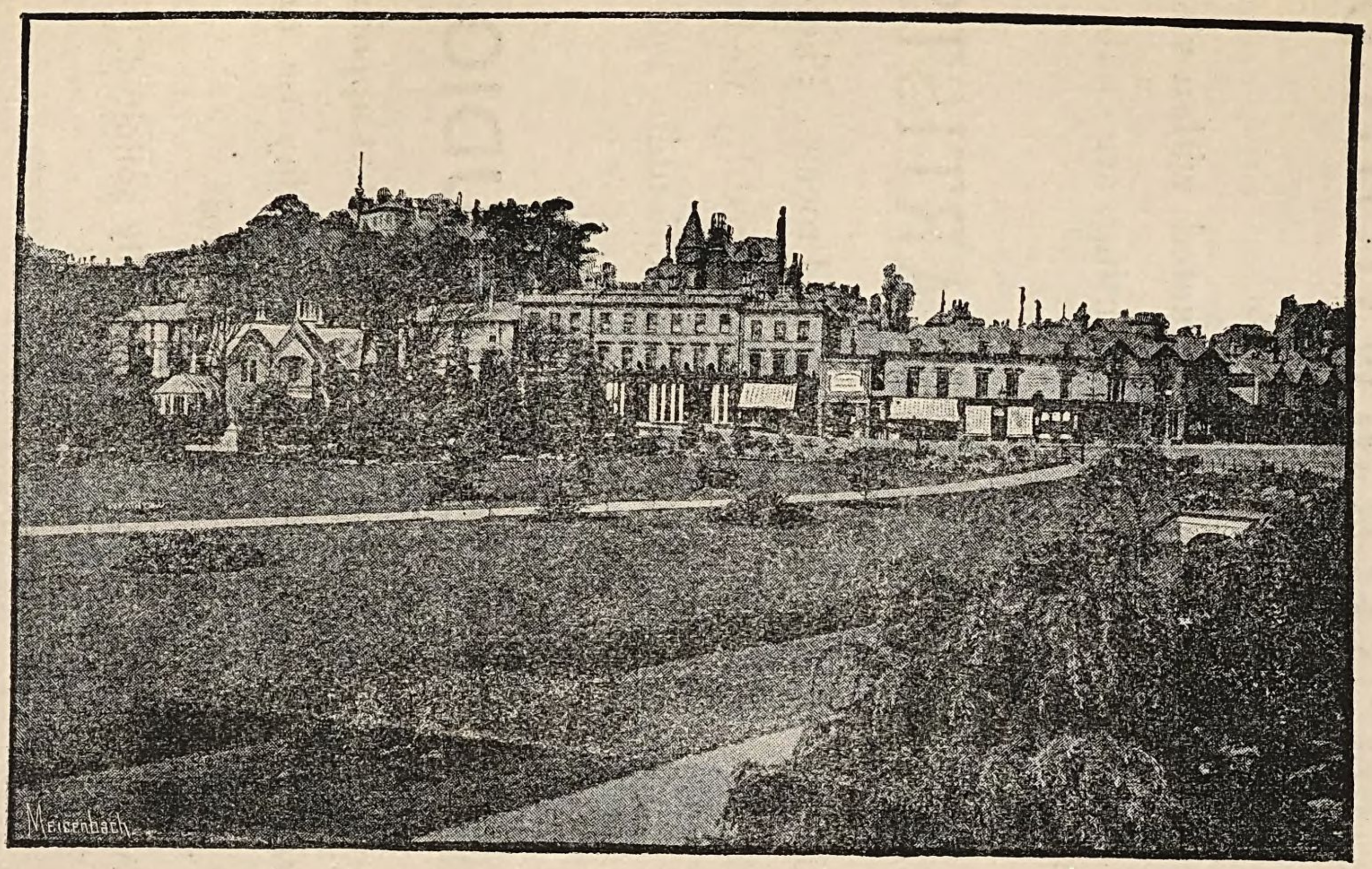
Durrant, Esq. Erected at a cost of £12,500, it is supported by voluntary contributions, and like most institutions of its class needs greatly more help than falls to its share. It merits the support of all who feel for and love to help those who by adversity and sickness are driven to seek its aid. Resident Medical Officer and Local Secretary, Alfred Hepburn, Esq., M.R.C.S., Treasurer, G. J. Fenwick, Esq. Visitors are admitted daily, (Sundays excepted), from half-past two till five.

The Firs Home.—Established mainly for the reception of patients leaving the Sanatorium as incurable, having received the full benefits limited to each inmate of that establishment. It was founded by the late Rev. S. R. Waddelow. The income is derived from voluntary subscriptions. Treasurer, A. Arthur, Esq.; Secretary, J. R. Thompson, Esq., M.D.

The Bournemouth General Dispensary and Cottage Hospital, (established 1859), had for a long time proved quite inadequate to the wants of a largely increased area and population, and was finally merged in the Victoria Hospital erected and furnished by public subscription at a cost of £8,000 in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

The Royal Victoria Jubilee Hospital commenced in 1887 and finished in April 1889, to be publicly opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales January 16th, 1890, is a commodious building specially designed to suit the requirements of a general Hospital. Built in the Italian Rénaissance style, of grey Purbeck stone, the mouldings and other dressings being of Portland stone, and fitted with all the most modern requirements, it has accommodation for 25 inmates in addition to the medical staff and attendants. The floors are of wood (fireproof) and laid in the most approved fashion with blocks of oak and teak. The basement contains the cellarage, and heating chambers, whilst on the ground floor are good Halls and Corridors leading to the East and West Wings, the former one being occupied by the Men's Surgical Ward, the latter containing Bath Room, Lavatory accommodation and other offices. The Dispensing Department is situate in the West Wing, in which is also a small mortuary, approached only from the outside.

The main block on the Ground Floor contains suites of rooms for the accommodation of the House Surgeon and Matron, with



Bournemouth Public Gardens.

DEBENHAM & GOULD,

(PRIZE MEDALLISTS)

Having had their Studio constructed with a view to the best possible effects of lighting, are enabled as

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

To produce by the Instantaneous Process, Photographs of First-class quality, as proved by Medals and Certificates awarded. The Clientéle being extensive.

GLEN VIEW STUDIO

Is much occupied and it is desirably that appointments should be made if possible a day or two before sitting for a portrait.

A Visit of Inspection is respectfully solicited.

BOURNEMOUTH

Store Rooms, Lavatories, Porter's Room, and other Offices, also a Ward for infectious cases.

The First Floor which is approached by a wide stone staircase contains seven Wards, one for six beds, one for four, and five of two each. The main block being carried up a Third Storey, is occupied by Kitchens, Sculleries, Larder, Stores, a Bath Room and six Bedrooms.

There are lifts from the Basement to the Second Storey, and speaking tubes are laid throughout the building, which is also fitted with electric bells.

The ground, an acre in extent, was the gift of the late William Clapcott Dean, Esq., and is situate on the High Road from Bournemouth to Poole.

Messrs. Creeke and Gifford were the Architects, Messrs George and Harding being the Contractors for the whole of the works.

The Herbert Home situate on a portion of the Alum Cliff Estate, about four acres in extent, and about a quarter of a mile from the beach, was opened in October, 1867, as a hospital for convalescents, in connection with the Salisbury Infirmary, for those patients whose diseases may have yielded to medical treatment, but who require rest, good air and care, before they regain the strength necessary for the resumption of their labour. The buildings, from the design of Mr. Thomas of the War Office, cost about £5,500. It is under the superintendence of a matron, who has the entire charge of the whole establishment. Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. Cookman, care of P. W. Ottaway, Esq., The Close, Salisbury.

The Home for Invalid Ladies, at St. Mary's, Dean Park, instituted in 1871, accommodates ten inmates, and was opened in the autumn of 1871. It is under the management of a committee of not less than six gentlemen. The object is to provide a temporary home during illness for ladies of limited means, chiefly those suffering from chest and other diseases in their early stages to whom the climate of Bournemouth may be beneficial. Wives and widows or daughters of Clergy and naval, military, and professional men, or governesses, are eligible for admission. Treasurer, A. Arthur, Esq., Secretary, C. J. Nixon, Esq.

The Hospital for Hip Diseases in Childhood, 18, Queen Square, W.C. Bournemouth Branch, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth. Hon. Treasurer, C. C. Townsend, Esq., 44,

Berners' Street, W.; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. H. Marsh, 18, Queen Square, W. C. Children are received between the ages of three and twelve years. They must have been discharged from the Hospital for Sick Children, or have been unable to obtain admission there. Cases of spinal disease are not admitted. Applications for admission of children to be made to the secretary at the hospital. The management is by ladies, under the direction of the medical officers. Gifts of wine, cod-liver oil, linen, flannel, toys and picture books are much valued. Open to the public every day, (Sundays excepted), from two until five p.m.

Hahnemann Convalescent Home and Homœopathic Dispensary.—This Dispensary is one of the most useful of Bournemouth institutions. The Convalescent Home is situated on the West Cliff. The foundation-stone was laid on the 4th of January, 1878, by the Right Hon. Earl Cairns. The building is intended for the reception of three distinct classes of patients, viz,: (1) For such comsumptive patients as may be recommended to Bournemouth with a fair hope of restoration or considerable improvement. (2) For such convalescent cases of a non-infectious character from the different Homœopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries as may seem to be suitable for admission into such an institution. (3) For any acute non-infectious cases which may occur in the practice of the Dispensary, and which the Medical Officers may recommend as suitable. Treasurer, Rev. Robert Colman. Secretary, Dr. Frost.

The Provident Infirmary for Boscombe, Springbourne, and Pokesdown, is in the Shelley Road, Boscombe. Objects: —To encourage a provident habit amongst the artizan and labouring classes, and enable them to obtain medical and surgical attendance, with medicines, by means of their own small periodical payments, thus preventing, by earlv advice, a slight indisposition from becoming a dangerous illness. Like all institutions of this kind, it is in need of help, and as it is a hospital as well as a dispensary, and is burdened with debt, unless more ample funds are forthcoming it will be long ere the cherished wish of its promoters, that it should be self-supporting, can be realized. Treasurer, Mr. William Hoare.

THE BOURNEMOUTH CLUB.

Conducted on the principle of the London Clubs, is situate close

"The ONLY HOTEL on the EAST CLIFF."
View of Pier from Hotel Grounds
A Shady Nook
The Tennis Court
The Lily and Gold Fish Pond
Ladies Bathing Place
View from Beaconsfield Room
View from Smoking Room
THE ROYAL BATH HOTEL & GROUNDS, EAST CLIFF, BOURNEMOUTH.

ROYAL BATH HOTEL.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LARGEST & LEADING FIRST CLASS COUNTY HOTEL.

GROUNDS 5 ACRES WITH 1000 FEET SEA FRONTAGE.

ROYAL BATH & EAST CLIFF HOTEL

BOURNEMOUTH

ENTIRELY SHELTERED NORTH & EAST BY PINE WOODS.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID ON CORONATION DAY 1838.
ENLARGED 1878 & 1886.

Patronized by H·R·H·THE PRINCE OF WALES
and other Members of the Royal Family
H·I·M·THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE
and many other distinguished Personages

Re-opened
by the Lord Mayor
after enlargement

FACING PLEASURE GROUNDS.

"A really splendid and unique Hotel *thoroughly homely and comfortable* with the Luxuries of a Private Mansion .. THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE EAST CLIFF • THE CLIFF par excellence"
"Court Journal, 16th August, 1889."

LOVELY CLIMATE • CHARMING VIEWS • SUPERB BATHING.

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

to the pier, at the foot of the West Cliff. It contains a reading-room, billiard-room, card-room, the usual offices, attendants' apartments, &c. At the front of the club-house there is a space railed in apparently for a promenade, and accessible from either the reading or billiard rooms. The subscriptions are so arranged that visitors can be accommodated for a short period; admission is gained by nomination, submitted to the committee at one of their weekly meetings. Secretary to the Club—Captain C. Paget. Annual subscription. £3 3s.

There are also the YELVERTON and the BICYCLE CLUBS. The former is situate at the corner of the Yelverton Road, and the latter in Gervis Place.

THE AVENUE.

This has been built upon the site occupied by the Town Hall, erected during 1874-5, and is the property of a syndicate.

BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE Wilts and Dorset Banking Company's Branch, situated near the Town Hall and Arcade (Manager, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.), draws on Messrs. Glyn, Mills Currie & Co. The National Provincial Bank of England (Manager J. S. Bennett, Esq.), and draws upon the Head Office. The Private Bank of Messrs. Elliot, styled the Bournemouth Bank, is situate at the corner of Granville Crescent. The old Dorchester Bank, Messrs. Williams and Co., is situated at the corner of the Beckford Road.

HOTELS.

The Royal Bath and East Cliff Hotel. This fine Hotel was originally erected by the late Sir George Gervis Bart., and was first opened on the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1838. After extensive alterations and enlargements it was re-opened in 1880 by the Lord Mayor of London. The growth of the Town soon however rendered further additions necessary, and in 1887 these were carried out on a large scale. The Hotel has been honoured by visits from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, the Ex-Empress Eugenie, the late Lord Beaconsfield and other distinguished persons. The Hotel is splendidly situated upon the East Cliff with a south aspect, is within a short distance of the Pier, and stands in its own grounds of some acres in extent with considerable sea frontage. Although command-

ing fine views of the bay, the entrance to Poole Harbour, the Picturesque Purbeck Hills and the Isle of Wight, it is sheltered by the surrounding pine woods from North and East winds.

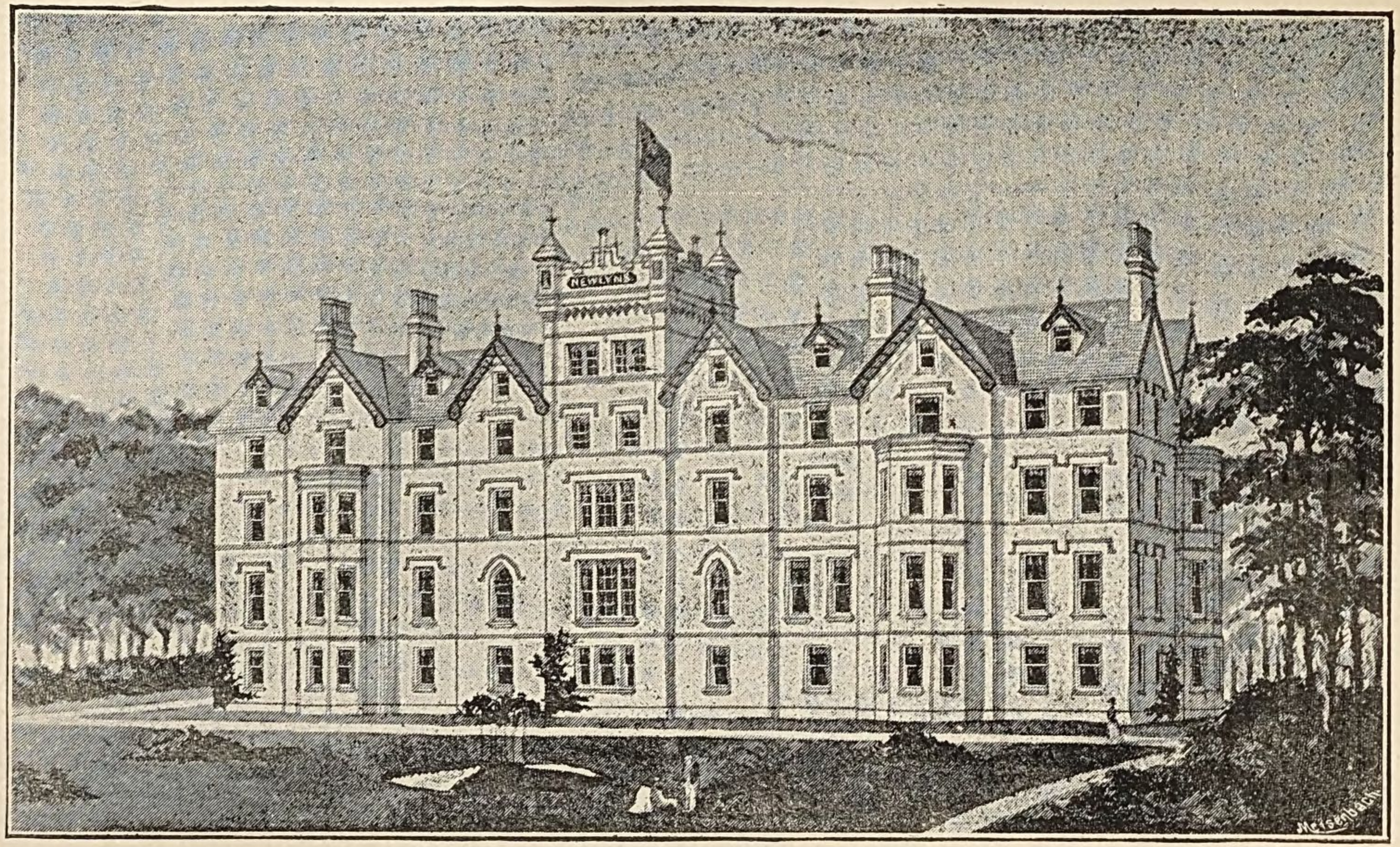
Newlyn's Exeter Park Hotel, patronised by royalty and nobility, is one of the oldest establishments in the place. It contains comfortably furnished and admirably arranged suites of apartments, all of which command pleasant views; it is situated in the Exeter Park. This Hotel had the honour of being selected as the residence of Her Imperial Majesty The Empress and Queen of Austria-Hungary, and Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Arch Duchess Marie Valeria during their visit in 1888. The Hotel front faces south, and its grounds are large and well kept. The proprietor is Mr. Henry Newlyn, whose experience in the highest class of catering is a guarantee of excellence in this as in all other departments, Mr Newlyn having had the distinguished honour, as Manager of the Guards' Club, of catering for seven years for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Officers of Her Majesty's Brigade of Guards. This Hotel is fitted with the Electric Light.

The Imperial.—This handsome and commodious building (which is under the same proprietorship as the Belle Vue and Pier Hotel), situated in the Bath Road, East Cliff, has recently been opened for the reception of visitors, either *a la Carte* or *En Pension*. Here the comforts of a private residence are combined with the service, cuisine, and accommodation of a first-class establishment.

Many of the 100 rooms are unusually spacious and are moreover tastefully and artistically furnished with all modern luxuries and conveniences. The staircases, hall, corridors, and drawing rooms are handsomely fitted. The new Smoking Room is furnished in the Moorish style and lighted by the electric light. Many of the numerous private suites are quite separate from the more public portion of the house, securing quiet and privacy for visitors desiring it. The corridors, lounges, and balconies (which are well furnished) are some 800 feet in extent, and the grounds (over two acres) are tastefully laid out with tennis courts, &c., whilst the terms are moderate.

The Belle-vue Hotel—situated almost on the beach and directly facing the pier—is popular and much resorted to. It is admirably appointed, and conducted by an able staff of attendants.

The Highcliffe Mansions Hotel, West Cliff.—This



Newlyn's
Royal and Imperial Exeter Park Hotel.

BOURNEMOUTH.

THE "IMPERIAL,"

OPENED, 1888.

FINEST POSITION ON EAST CLIFF.

---

100 ROOMS LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED.

South Aspect. Table d'hote, 7 o'clock. Separate tables. En Pension or a la Carte. Night Porter. Stabling. Electric Light.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—

"IMPERIAL BOURNEMOUTH"

CHAS. A. REINGPACH.

GENERAL MANAGER.

ALSO

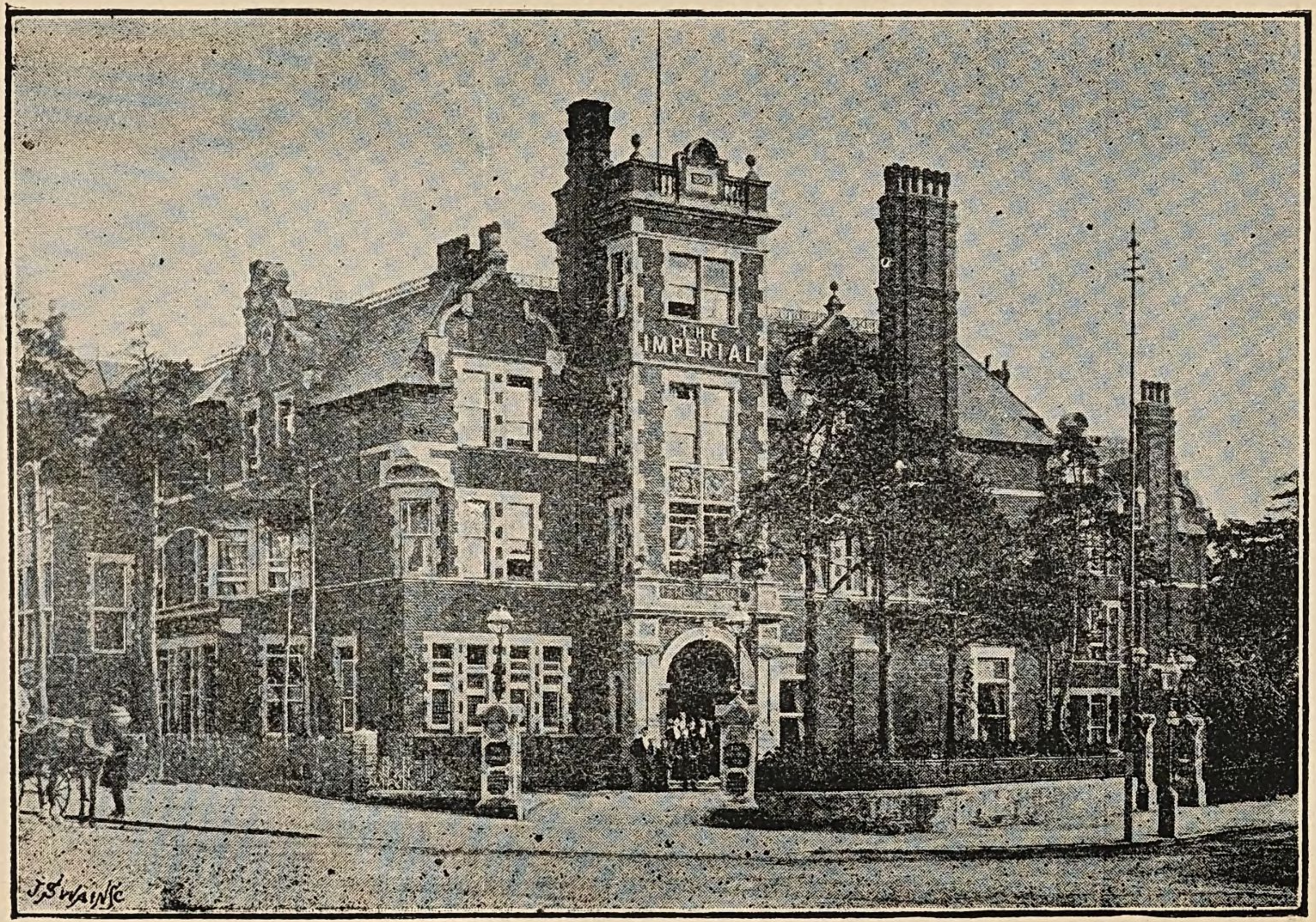
THE BELLE VUE AND PIER HOTEL,

BOURNEMOUTH.

OPPOSITE PIER,

CHAS. A. REINGPACH,

GENERAL MANAGER.



The "Imperial," East Cliff, Bournemouth.

hotel, from its prominent position on the West Cliff, commands fine sea and land views. There are handsome public rooms, and daily at 6.30 p.m. there is a *table d'hote* open to visitors residing in the hotel. The private suites of apartments are replete with every comfort; families and gentlemen are received *en pension*. The cuisine French and English. The proprietor is Mr. John Kilner, who has earned a reputation for his attention to the comforts of his visitors.

The Branksome Temperance Hotel. This is one of the largest Temperance Hotels in the West of Eugland, it is situate in the heart of the town and offers every convenience and comfort for visitors. The position is cheerful, the attendance good, and the charges moderate.

Stewart's Private Hotel, situate in the Richmond Terrace Gardens, is a well-managed and exceedingly comfortable establishment, which receives a large amount of support from the aristocracy. Its quiet and central situation make it a very convenient residence. It has recently been considerably enlarged and improved.

Lansdowne Hotel stands in a conspicuous position in the Crescent from which it takes its name, It contains fine and well-appointed apartments suitable for families and gentlemen.

The Pembroke Hotel has a bold facade crowning the Poole Hill or Commercial Road. It is well known to travellers and commercial gentlemen. The proprietor is Mr. Gibbs, an able and efficient caterer. There is also in connection with this establishment a billiard-room.

The Central Hotel is well named, being in the heart of the town. It is not large, but it is tastefully furnished, and is owned by a limited liability company.

The Mansion Hotel situated at the foot of Richmond Hill, is a semi-private one, tastefully and comfortably furnished, and commanding fine views of the Public Gardens. Its position is central and convenient. The proprietor is Mr. S. Wall Richards.

The London Hotel—situate half-way up the Commerical Road—holds a very conspicuous position, and is also a house chiefly supported by commercial gentlemen. It has been considerably enlarged and improved, and has a billiard-room.

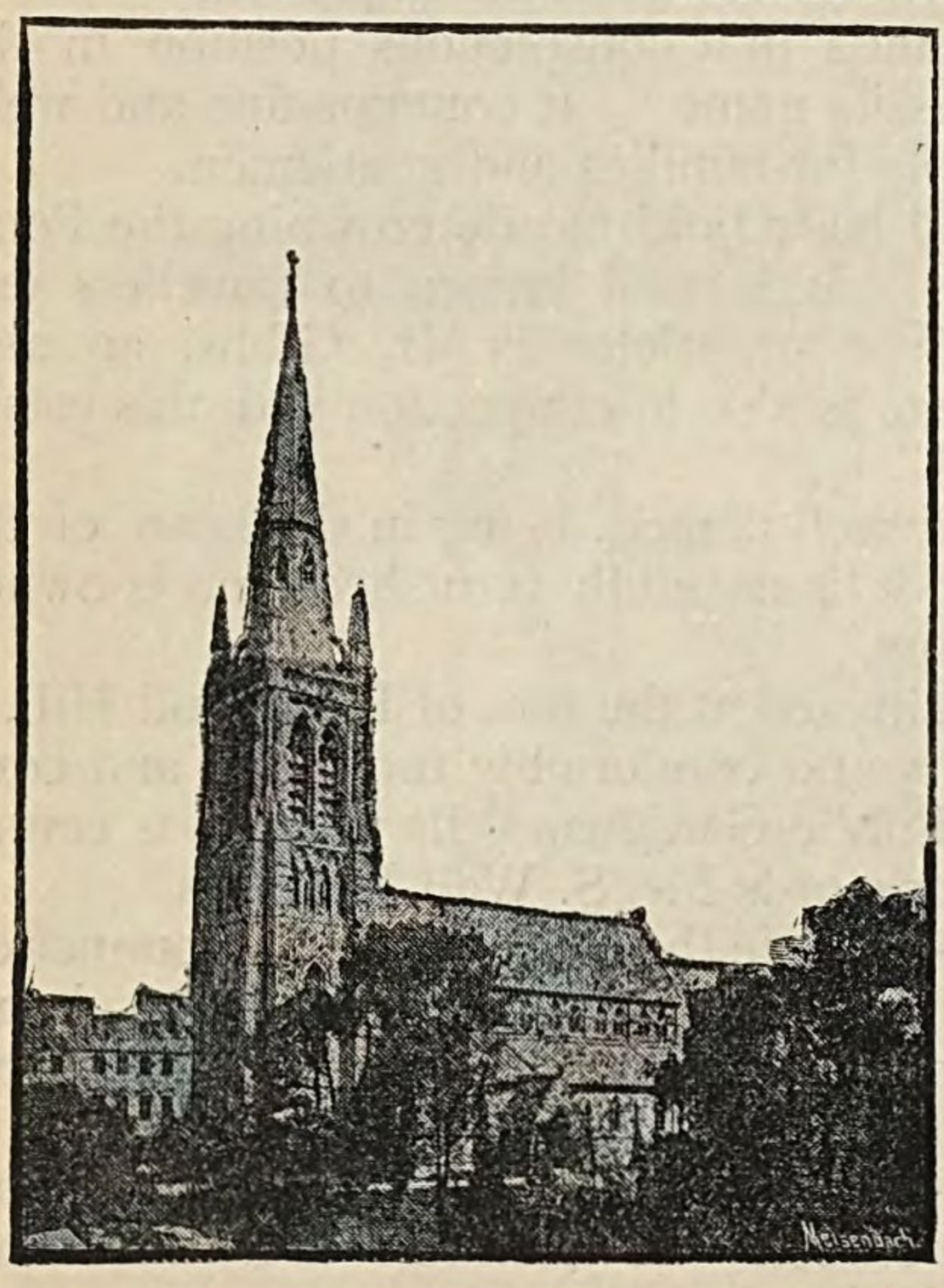
The Victoria Hotel—on the left-hand side of the Commercial Road, half-way between the London and Pembroke Hotels—is also a commercial hotel.

The Criterion Hotel and Restaurant forms part of the Town Hall Buildings.

The Tregonwell Arms Coffee Tavern and Hotel is in the Commercial Road.

The Mont Dore now a first-class hotel, is situated on an eminence near the centre of the town, and was opened May 23rd, 1885. The building, which is of stone, is one of the finest on the South Coast, will accomodate 200 visitors, being fitted on the most approved principles. It contains, in addition to a number of private sitting rooms, drawing, dining, reading, billiard, and smoking rooms, and all modern appliances (including passenger lifts), and a handsome recreation room, suitable for concerts and private entertainments; the private gardens contain bowling lawn and tennis grounds. Whilst at the rear has recently been erected a handsome covered court, by Humphrey's of London, about 150 feet by 80 feet. It has Turkish, douche, needle, plunge, pine, and other baths.

CHURCHES.



St. Peter's Church—There are few new towns of the size of Bournemouth which can boast of so fine a church as this; it is picturesquely situated nestling in the little valley, beautifully wooded and surrounded by trees and evergreens of every description, at the junction of the Hinton Roads, its tower and spire being a landmark for miles round. It was built chiefly of Purbeck stone with Bath and Portland stone dressings, from designs by Mr. G. E. Street, under whose superintendence it was erected. Its style is that of the Early English or Gothic, and it consists of a lofty nave enter-

ing from the tower, with a very magnificently decorated chancel, north and south aisles, north and south transepts, and a commodious porch and vestibule underneath the tower. The nave is supported upon massive stone columns, which in turn support the pointed arches of the aisles; the roof being composed of neatly-designed and carved woodwork resting on carved capitals, which spring from between the coloured glass windows that effectively light the nave. The pointed heads of these windows are supported upon polished marble pillars with carved stone capitals, and all blend well in a general appearance. The wall at the east end of the nave, above the chancel arch, was enriched in the spring of 1873 by a fresco illustrative of the crucifixion. In the centre is the Saviour on the Cross; with the malefactors crucified with Him on either side. The three Marys with St. John are grouped round the foot of the cross; a group representing the Jewish Council is on the north side, and on the south side is a band of Soldiers casting lots for his garments, the Roman centurion who gave utterance to the memorable expression, "Truly this man was the son of God," standing in the front of them. Below this on each side of the arch, are representations of Our Lord bearing His Cross, the taking down from the Cross, and the Annunciation.

THE CHANCEL—separated from the body of the church by a handsomely designed and decorated iron screen mounted upon a rich marble base, and raised above the level of the church—is reached by three stone steps; its floor is laid with encaustic tiles, relieved with slabs of white marble. The choir stalls are of carved oak, and back on either side upon a handsome wrought-iron and brass open screen separating the chancel from the transepts. In the bay at both ends of the screens is some very rich marble and alabaster work, forming three alcoves or niches; above the iron screens, and between the pointed arches of the columns by which they are supported, on either side are two fine specimens of sculpture,—that on the south representing the Annunciation, and that on the north the Crucifixion; beyond the chancel, and again rising several more steps, is the sanctuary, which is also parted off by a low rail of elaborate brasswork, and contains some fine specimens of workmanship in stone and alabaster, especially the reredos, a work of art chastely carved in a variety of stones and marbles by Earp, and relieved with paintings, which continue along the east

wall to the right and left of the centre decoration. The centre subject is a representation of "Our blessed Lord seated in glory, holding in one hand a cross, and the other uplifted in the act of blessing," and supported on either side by groups of the angelic host adoring, singing, and playing musical instruments. Above and over this central architecture, and supported upon triple spiral columns of polished stone with handsome carved capitals, is an elaborate display of sculpture, taking the form of semicircular pointed arches, these tapering off into ornamental spires, giving a very complete and admirable finish to the whole. Arranged under canopies are four diminutive figures representing the Apostles. On either side of the reredos are pictures enamelled upon tiles representing angels in various positions. Immediately above this work is the stained glass east window, placed there at a cost of £340. The general design is intended to represent the Passion of our Saviour. In the first of the five principal compartments is introduced our Lord's triumphal entry into Jerusalem; underneath, David with the head of Goliath, the enemy of God's people. In the next compartment is the betrayal of our Lord; underneath is a representation of Cain, the first murderer, rising up against his brother Abel. In the centre is the Crucifixion, and underneath it, Moses lifting up the Serpent in the Wilderness. The next compartment is the deposition from the Cross, and underneath are Naomi, Ruth and Orpah, mourning for their dead. The last compartment contains the entombment of Christ; underneath which is Joseph, ill-treated by his brethren, and let down into a pit. In a circle above is introduced the Lamb that was slain and is alive again, worshipped by angels, to represent the sublime description given by St. John in the Book of Revelation. In the highest compartment are the emblems of the First and Third Person of the Holy Trinity; the Dove being surmounted by rays of light.

THE NORTH TRANSEPT.—Here between the chancel and the vestry, is placed the organ, built in 1870, by Willis. The vestry is entered from the transept by a very imposing doorway, in the tympanum of which is a very handsome bas-relief in stone, representing the Saviour delivering keys to St. Peter; approached by a circular staircase, above the vestry, is the choir-room and music library.

THE SOUTH TRANSEPT is specially arranged and designed with a well-sheltered entrance at the south-east corner of the church for

invalids. Here, occupying the east wall, is the handsome window, raised by public subscription in the spring of the year 1867, to the memory of the Rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year," &c., who died at Bournemouth, whither he had come in search of health. There is another small window, also to the same poet's memory, erected in this transept by the surplus funds which were raised for the principal memorial.

THE NORTH AISLE is lofty, well lighted, and is enriched with six memorial windows, double and trefoil headed in shape, which extend at intervals its whole length, each window having under it on a brass plate, set in the wall, the particulars of its dedication.

THE SOUTH AISLE.—This, like the north, is very lofty and commodious, and also lighted and ornamented with stained glass windows, erected as memorials to residents and others.

In the tower there is a fine peal of eight bells, rich in tone and very powerful ; which were given as a tribute of respect, by public subscription, from the inhabitants of the place, to the first vicar, and were first rung in May 1871, a brass plate recording this is placed on the south side of the entrance immediately under the tower.

THE PORCH on the south side of the church forms the principal entrance. It is very picturesque in appearance, and is built of Purbeck stone, as are the other portions of the church, and on either side are seats of carved stone work ; the roof is of stained wood and lighted by alcoved windows.

THE TOWER AND SPIRE, which form the direct west end of this church, were erected at different times--the tower in 1869, and the spire in 1879. The height of the tower is 72 feet, and the spire 120 feet, a conspicuous and prominent object for miles round the neighbourhood. The tower is in the same style of architecture as the main building ; inside the tower is a spiral stone staircase which ascends to the belfry. The doorway is handsome and bold, and is reached by nine broad stone steps, which open upon the vestibule.

THE LECTERN is a very handsome piece of brass work, and represents an eagle with outstretched wings and elevated head, standing erect upon a massive ball, which rests upon an elegant spiral pedestal, also of brass. It occupies a position fronting the first pillar on the south side of the nave, the pulpit holding a similar position on the north side of the choir.

THE PULPIT is the work of Mr. Earp, from designs by Mr. G. E.

Street. Its composition is similar to that of the reredos; stone, alabaster, and various coloured marbles.

THE FONT is situated in the south-west corner of the church, and to the left of the south porch.

THE NEW FRESCOES for the nave comprise four principal subjects, one over each pillar, surrounded by floral decorations, and bearing a scroll with explanatory title. Among the subjects are "Christ as the Good Shepherd," "The Sower," "The Raising of Lazarus," "The Cana Miracle," "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," &c.

THE CHURCHYARD is extremely pretty, being well situated, partly on a hill-side, lavishly wooded, and picturesquely planted with shrubs and evergreens; it forms one of Bournemouth's loveliest features. The grounds and flower beds are very carefully and skilfully tended, and each grave is arranged with an eye to the general effect. The churchyard is entered from the Hinton Road; passing under a rustic lych-gate built of wood, with half doorways and pointed roof of shingles, the churchyard cross is seen.

THE CROSS, erected in July, 1871, is of stone, 22ft. in height, the ground plan octagon, rising upon a tier of steps of large proportions, the sides being filled in alternately with sculptured panels and foliage in the style of the twelfth century.

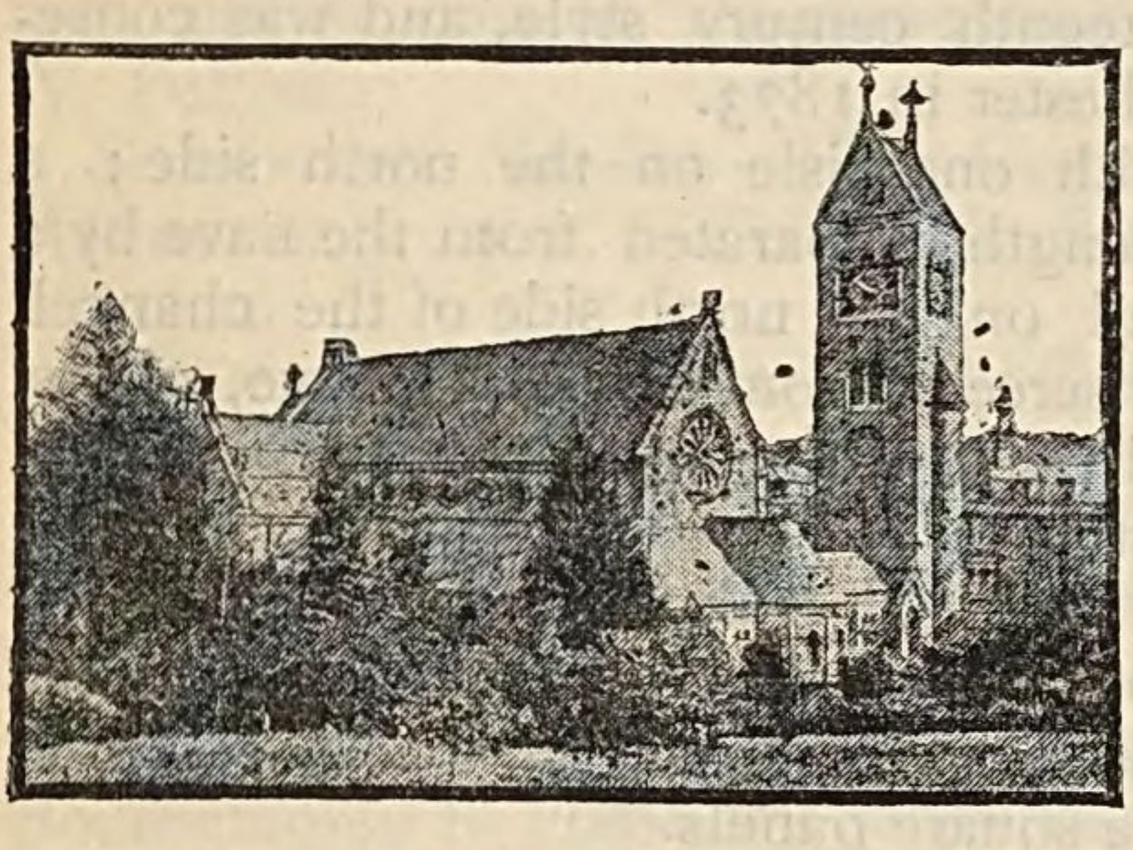
Services on Sunday.—Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Matins with Litany and Sermon 11 a.m.; Celebration of the Holy Communion 12.30 p.m.; Evensong with Sermon 3 p.m.; Children's Service with Catechising 4.15 p.m.; Second Evensong with Sermon 7 p.m. There is a choral celebration once a month after Matins, and on the first and third Sundays an early celebration at 6 a.m. Holy Baptism on the first and third Sundays in the month at 4.15 p,m.

Holy Days.—Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Matins with Sermon 11 a.m.; Second Celebration of Holy Communion 12 (noon); Evensong 5 p.m.

Week Days.—Holy Communion 8 a.m. and 12 (noon) on Thursdays; Matins 10 a.m.; Litany on Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 (noon); Evensong 5 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church—situate on the north side of the Old Christchurch Road—is built from designs by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, of Carlisle; of red brick, relieved by black and cream colour. The foundation stone was laid on June 2nd, 1868, by the late Earl of Shaftesbury, and it was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester,

September 29th, 1869. It is a large and commodious building, in the form of a cross. The nave is lofty and spacious, being 90 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 45 feet high, with aisles 15 feet wide, supported upon Portland stone pillars; and transepts 20 feet deep, 24 feet wide, and 33 feet high. The organ chamber is in the north transept, at the back of which is the vestry. The south transept is appropriated to invalids. At the west end of the Church is a Galilee porch.



The building will accommodate over 1,000 worshippers. The tower which rises to the height of about 80 feet, is of plain design, with little exterior ornament, buttress, or break from the base to the belfry, where there is an open loggia of coupled shafts; the whole is capped with gabled roof. The interior of the church is light and effective, the walls being composed of white and cream coloured bricks, relieved with red and black, epecially designed by the architect for the purpose. The roof which forms a semicircle, is of wood, supported upon corbels springing from between the circular windows which light the upper part of the nave. At the west end, and directly over the large porch is an effective rose or wheel window, which, with the exception of the carved heads of the pillars supporting the arched brickwork of the nave, is the only sign of ornament apparent in the design.

The Pulpit was erected as a memorial to the late Capt. Falcon, a liberal contributor to the building fund of the church. The brass lectern was presented by Dr. and Mrs. Burslem.

The Vicar is the Rev. P. F. Eliot, M.A., Hon. Canon of Windsor

Services on Sunday.—At 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. Holy Communion: Every Sunday at 8 a.m., first Sunday in the month after Morning Service; second Sunday in the month at 3 p.m.; and the Last Sunday in the month after Evening Service. The Afternoon Service on the last Sunday in the month is a special service for children.

Holy Days.--Morning Prayer or Holy Communion at 12 noon; Evensong Prayer at 7.30 p.m. with Sermon.

Week Days.—On Wednesdays: Litany and exposition of Holy Scripture at 12 noon, for invalids and friends; Bible Class for Young Women at 3 p.m. On Fridays, Litany at 12 noon.

St. Clement's Church.--St. Clement's Church is situated at Boscombe, branching off from the Christchurch Road, about a mile and a half from the centre of Bournemouth. It is built entirely of stone, in the fourteenth century style, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester in 1873.

The building has a nave, with one aisle on the north side; a roomy chancel, 40 feet in length, separated from the nave by a lofty rood screen of stone; and on the north side of the chancel, separated likewise by stone screens from it and the nave, aisles, and side-chapel. The south side is occupied by the sacristy, organ chamber, and choir vestry.

The floor of the Church is paved with Godwin's tiles, chiefly plain red and buff. The roof has six bays, formed by moulded arches and principals, which are supported on stone corbels, and between these arches are large square panels.

The window traceries are "reticulated," and are filled in with tinted glass, relieved by medallions.

The choir-stalls, of English oak, represent beasts, fishes, birds, and flowers. A representation of the Annunciation is at the entrance of the choir, on one side the Archangel bearing his message from above, while the Virgin appears kneeling on the corresponding panel. Again, kneeling towards the altar, and holding in his hands the gift of St. Clement's Church, appears the figure of the founder (Mr. Edmund Christy, formerly a member of the Society of Friends) who is represented as making his offering "to the glory of God and in honour of St. Clement;" while on the south side is the Virgin Mary with the infant Saviour on her knees. Approaching the altar, the floor of which is of encaustic tiles, is the chapel of "our Lady and St. Anne," with painted windows. The representations in the side-lights are Eve, Rachel, and Ruth; while in the eastern windows are to be observed, supposed scenes in the life of the Virgin Mary—1. The child Mary presented in the Temple; 2. Mary taught by her Mother; 3. The birth of Jesus Christ, His Mother adoring her Infant Child; 4. Mary received by her Divine Son into the realms of

bliss. In the tracery above appears the Annunciation, and the sacred monogram, &c. A new and very handsome reredos said to be "the largest ever made in England since the Reformation" has been erected.

The organ, by Messrs. Gray and Davidson, was a present by Mr. Alexander Christy.

The Rood Screen is so arranged as to be almost entirely open from about five feet from the base, forming with its traceries an arch and support for the carved oak cross. The Vicar is the Rev. W. Purton.

Services on Sunday.—Holy Communion at 7, 8, and 11 a.m.; Matins 10.30 a.m.; Children's Service 3.15 p.m.; Evensong 6.30 p.m.

Services on Holy Days.—Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m.; Matins 8.15 a.m.

Services on Week Days.—Daily, Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.; Matins 8.15 a.m.; Evensong 5.30 p.m.; Wednesdays and Fridays Litany at 12 (noon).

St. Michael's Church.—Situated on the high road from Bournemouth to Poole. The foundation stone was laid by the Rev. A. M. Bennett, on August 4th, 1874, and the nave and aisles were completed on January 20th, 1876. It is in the Early English style, built of Purbeck stone, with Bath stone dressings. Its dimensions are—length of nave, 100ft. 6in., width 24ft., aisles 100ft. by 14ft., height of nave from the floor to the apex of the roof, 70ft. At the west end is a lancet window of four lights, 30ft. in height. The nave and aisles are separated by massive circular columns of Bath stone, supporting arches with graceful lines. The roof is open timbered and unvarnished. The windows of the clerestory are loftier than is usually found, and the effect though rather severe, is very agreeable. The floor is boarded, the passages between the seats being plain Staffordshire tiles, roughly laid in squares. The Chancel was completed in 1883, the foundation stone being laid by the Marchioness of Waterford in 1882. The Church was consecrated on the 20th January, 1876, by the Bishop of Winchester.

The ground on which the church stands is about an acre, and was the gift of the late George Durrant, Esq., who also gave large donations, amounting to several thousands of pounds towards the Endowment, the Building Fund, and the Schools and Vicarage.

Miss Durrant also contributed largely towards these objects, and in memory of her uncle, Mr. Durrant, erected at a cost of about £500, the beautiful east window representing our Saviour uttering the words "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden." The church was designed by Mr. R. Norman-Shaw. The new, and handsome pulpit has been recently erected at a cost of about £250, The design is Early English, the body being octagon in plan, entered by a short flight of six steps from the north transept. It stands upon a circular central base shaft, and a base arcading. On five faces of the octagon are some very chaste and appropriately designed panels by Mr. W. J. Warren of the The Studio, Bournemouth. The following are the subjects.

Central Panel.—St. Michael (adapted from a picture by Raphael in the Louvre, Paris).

Legend. "Michael princeps vester."

1. Jacob's dream. Legend, "Domus Dei et porta cœli," (Genesis xxviii. 17).

2. Lot's escape. Legend. "Salva animam tuam." (Genesis xix. 17).

3. Apostles sent to preach. Legend. "Lognimini omma verba vitæ hujus," (Acts v. 20).

4. John and the Angel. Legend. "Adora Deum." (Rev. xxii. 9).

A carved cornice runs round the top of the pulpit, and a book desk forms a canopy over the central figure. The pulpit stands in the same position as the old one, close to the east respond of the north arcade of the nave. The hand rail, and scroll work to steps are of brass and hammered iron, the steps themselves of polished Upton iron stone. The cornice is of mottled dark Ashburton marble (red and grey); the book-desk, canopy and body of the pulpit of alabaster; the sculptured panels of white alabaster; and the small shafts in arcades of green Devonshire marble. The central base shaft is of red Ogwell, and the base arcade of birds-eye dark Ashburton marble. The pulpit is a very handsome one, the designs for the panels being extremely felicitous and reflecting great credit upon the artist. The Vicar is the Rev. F. E. Toyne.

Services on Sundays—Holy Communion 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.;

Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon 11. a.m. ; Shortened Evening Prayer and Sermon 3 p.m. ; Children's Service 4 p.m. ; Evening Prayer and Sermon 7 p.m. ; Churching at 4 p.m. ; Baptisms on the third Sunday in the month at 3 p.m.

Holy Days—Holy Communion 8 a.m. ; Morning Prayer and Short Sermon 11 a.m.

Week Days—Morning Prayer at 8.30 a.m. daily ; Wednesdays and Fridays, Litany 12 p.m. On Thursdays Holy Communion 12 p.m. for Invalids ; Churchings and Baptisms on Thursdays at 5.0 p.m. and Friday's at 12 noon.

St. Paul's is situate at the junction of the Heathpoult and Littledown Roads ; a building from designs by Mr. Parken, in the Early English style, it consists at present of the chancel and sanctuary, south transepts, organ chamber, clergy and choir vestries and two bays of the nave and north aisle. It accommodates 300 worshippers but when completed will seat about 700. It is built of local stone with Bath stone dressings, the interior being of white brick, the arches and reveals of the windows being relieved by rubbed red bricks. The pulpit is of carved stone.

St. Swithun's Church is situate in the Manor Road, on the East Cliff, and is a Chapel of Ease of St. Peter's District. The ground was given by Sir George Meyrick, and the church was consecrated December 23rd, 1876. Mr. Norman-Shaw was the architect, and the building, which at present provides for 300 people, but when completed will accommodate 600, is built of Purbeck stone with freestone dressings. The reredos (representing the crucifixion) has its sides of marble and the centre of blue tile work. Curate in charge, Rev. J. R. Husband, M.A.

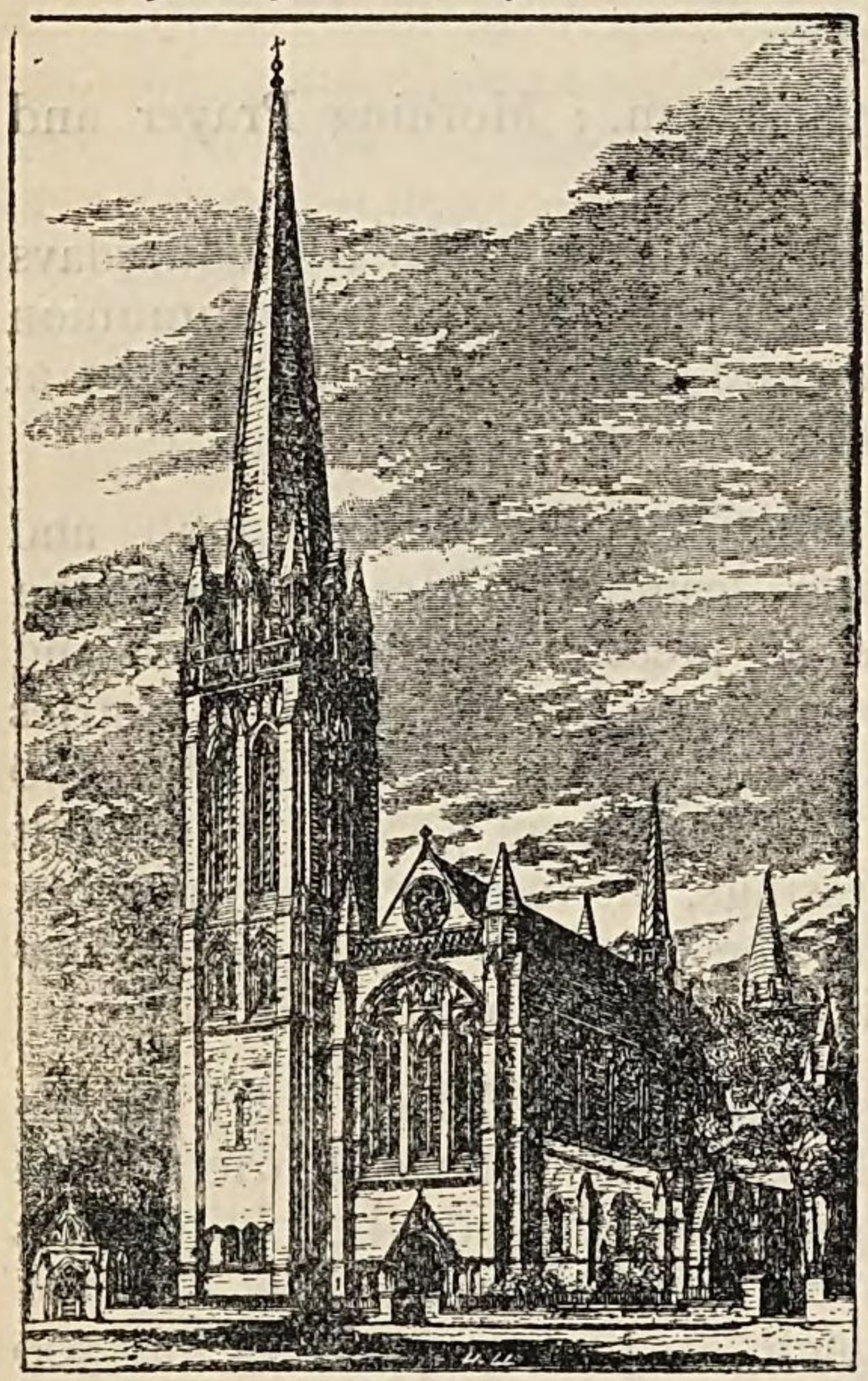
Services on Sunday—Holy Communion 8 a.m. ; Matins, Litany and Sermon 11 a.m. ; Children's Service 3.30. p.m. ; Evensong with Sermon 7 p.m. There is a second celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 12.30 p.m.

St. Ambrose, Westbourne.—Curate-in-Charge, Rev. Patterson.

Sunday Services.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. ; also at mid-day and at 7 p.m. on the last Sunday in the month ; Matins, Litany,

and Sermon, 11 a.m; Children's Service at 4 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6.30 p.m.

Holy Days.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.



St. Stephen's,—Brank-some Wood Road, erected in memory of the Rev. A. M. Bennett, the first Vicar of St. Peter's.

Vicar: Rev. A. S, Bennett, Curates: Revs. G. H. Tovey and T. Anderson. Organist: Mr. T. J. Baker.

Sunday Services.—Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. (Choral); Matins with Sermon, 11 a.m.; Litany, 3.30 p.m.; Children's Service, 3.45 p.m.; Evensong with Sermon, 7 p.m. On the last Sunday in the month there is an early Celebration at 6, another at 8, and 12.15. Holy Baptism on Sunday at 3 p m.

Holy Days.—Holy Eucharist 8 a.m.; Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 5 p.m.

Week Days.—Daily Holy Eucharist, 8 a.m,; Matins, 8.30 a.m.; Evensong (except Wednesday) 5 p.m.; Evensong with Sermon, on Wednesday, 8 p.m.; Litany Wednesday and Friday 12.15 p.m.; Holy Eucharist for Invalids, Thursday at 12 noon; Churchings on Wednesdays and Fridays, 12.15 p.m. notice to be given before the Service.

St. John the Evangelist.—This Church of which the first portion only is built, is situated at the upper part of the Surrey Road, close to the Boundary line, between the Counties of Hants and Dorset. When completed according to the design of the Architect, Mr. T. Stevens, of Richmond Chambers, it will comprise a nave with side aisles, transepts, chancel, Organ chamber, vestries, tower, and spire, the walls being faced with Purbeck stone and Bath stone dressings. The building is designed to accommodate

600 worshippers, and the style of architecture is English Gothic of the Early Decorated or Geometric Period. The portion at present erected, consists of nave and side aisles only, seating 260, and has been built entirely at the cost of Miss Durrant, who also has given the site together with land adjoining for a Vicarage, and an endowment of £100 a year. The dimensions of the building when the whole design is completed will be, total length of nave and chancel 103 feet, width of nave and side aisles, 52 feet, height of tower and spire, 103 feet. The Vicar is the Rev. John Brown, M.A., Rathkeale, Surrey Road.

The Richmond Hill Congregational Church, Pastor, Rev. J. Ossian Davies, is picturesquely situated upon ground generously given by the late George Durrant, Esq., amidst a clump of trees to the left of the Richmond Hill on the sanatorium Road, and overlooking the valley of the Bourne,—a plain but substantially built church of Purbeck stone, in the early Gothic style of architecture, from designs furnished by C. C. Creeke, Esq. The foundation stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1854, but owing to various untoward circumstances the building was not completed and opened for public worship until some four or five years later, the first service in it being held in March, 1859. Its dimensions then were 43ft. wide and 70ft. long; later, a gallery was erected at the south-western end, wherein, until the later improvements took place, the organ stood.

In 1872 considerable alterations and enlargements were made in this building, consisting of a transept, 68ft. long by 25ft. wide, crossing the nave at the north-east end. In a recess or bay in the centre of this transept, and directly facing the gallery, now stands the organ. Connected with and at the back of the transept are a spacious Lecture Hall, Class-rooms for Sunday School, and minister's and deacons' vestries. The interior of the church is pleasing, the roof being ceiled to half its depth, and having perforated wood ventilators. The timbers show, and with the ornamental spandrils give an agreeable effect to the whole; the carved ribs are supported by stone corbels springing from the walls. The church is lighted by tastefully designed gas coronas depending from the roof. The pews or sittings are open. The heating is by hot water. The organ, built especially for the church in 1879, by Messrs. Brindley and Foster, has 23 stops, all of which are of fine tone and of excellent quality.

The organist is Mr. B. Greek Stoneman, a pupil of and assistant to the late Frederic Löhr the composer.

In 1874 a very pleasant manse, from designs by Mr. T. Reynolds, was erected in the church grounds as a residence for the pastor. In April, 1875, the interior of the church was further improved by the addition of a very handsomely carved oak pulpit, designed and executed by Mr. W. J. Worth, who also executed the choir seats which are of oak.

The church is supported voluntarily by the weekly collections on Sundays at the morning and evening services, there being no pew rents. Services are held here on Sundays, in the morning at 11 a.m., and in the evening at 7 p.m. The week night service being on Thursday evenings at 7.30 p.m. The Communion of the Lord's Supper is observed on the first Sunday in the month, alternately morning and evening. A new and handsome building is in contemplation, which when completed will seat over 1,000.

East Cliff Congregational Church, formerly a Mission Station of the Richmond Hill Church, was formed into a separate Church in December, 1877, under the pastorate of Rev. G. Burgess, during whose ministry a building was erected in white brick, with stone dressings and moulded brick reveals to the windows. The cost was about £4,600, and the accommodation for 700 persons. In 1889 considerable additions were made, the Church being enlarged to accommodate 1,000 persons, additional class-rooms, making nine in all, were added to the School accommodation, with a fine Lecture Hall holding over 200 persons, a Pastor's Bible Class room to seat 130, and a School Library. A Manse was at the same time erected in the rear, the whole alteration costing £3,500. The pews are of pitch-pine; and in the tower which faces the Holdenhurst Road, and is 90 ft. in height, is a four-faced luminous clock. The pulpit and platform occupy the apse at the south-east end of the building. The place is heated partly by hot air and partly by hot water. Sunday services, morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 6.30. Week-night service, Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. Pastor, Rev. M. Lansdowne.

Punshon Memorial Chapel and Schools.—The memorial Stones of these buildings were laid on June 12, 1886, by Mrs. Morley Punshon, Mrs. May, Sir Wm. McArthur, K.C.M.G., and others. The chapel is 69 ft. long, by 47 ft. wide, divided into a nave and aisles, with communion, organ chamber, minister's

vestry, &c., at one end, and entrance with spacious vestibules next Richmond Hill.

The chapel roof is panelled, and divided into five bays by pitch-pine principals, supported by moulded columns, and the building is lighted on every side by windows of varied design. The seats are of varnished pitch pine, specially designed for comfort and convenience. Ample ventilation is provided. The style is Geometrical and Gothic. Externally the main feature is a tower and spire rising to the height of 135 ft.; the principal elevation is towards Richmond Hill. The walls throughout are faced with hard Swanage stone, with Bath stone windows and door dressings, quoins, moulded strings, &c. The cost, including site (6,000), was £14,000. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.45 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays at 7.15 p.m.

The Baptist Church.—In an opening, with terrace frontage of the Lansdowne Road erected from the designs of C. C. Creeke, Esq. The style is Gothic, and the front of Swanage and Bath stone, the remainder being of picked white brick with Bath dressings to the windows. The elevation to the street front is a gable pierced with an upper perpendicular window above triple centre lights. It is intended to erect a tower at the northern angle, where is the principal entrance. The height will be about 80ft. from the ground line, and it will have a series of lancet windows immediately below the eaves, the whole capped by a cupola roof. In the south angle is another entrance porch, corresponding with that on the north side. The length of the main building is 65ft., and the width 40ft. At the east end is the dais for the pulpit, underneath which is an octagonal baptistry after the model of the ancient baptisteries at St. Sophia's, Constantinople, and St. John, Lateran, Rome. The organ is at the west end between the two porches. Opened on July 18th, 1876. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. The pastor is the Rev. W. Julyan, formerly of Cheltenham.

There is also a small Baptist Church at Westbourne, of which the Rev. J. Wainwright is the Minister; but plans have been decided on for a much larger building which it is intended to erect immediately.

The Friends' Meeting House—situated in the Avenue Road—is a neat building in red brick, with cement dressings, erected from plans supplied by Mr. C. C. Creeke, and opened for public worship in January, 1872. It has one large room, capable

of accommodating over sixty people, and near the entrance are two retiring or vestry rooms, which may at times when required be made to form portions of the public room. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., and Thursday at 11 a.m.

Oratory of the Sacred Heart.—Situated midway up the Richmond Hill, on the south-east side, is the Roman Catholic Church, known by this title. The Church was opened on the 5th of February, 1875. The original design was limited to the present nave, but as this was found to be too small, the architect, Mr. H. Clutton, of London, added two lateral aisles. The nave is divided from the aisles by a double row of columns supporting transverse arches; the tower rises to the height of 80ft., and is furnished with an Angelus bell. The High Altar and Lady Altar, each with its reredos, are of Caen stone, richly carved by Earp, of London—the former being surmounted by a large gilt crucifix, six massive candlesticks, and tabernacle. The sanctuary rails are a fine specimen of floriated work of gilt bronze, inlaid with seven medallions of pure Carrara marble, representing the bust of six of the principal saints of the Jesuit order, the centre one being a finely sculptured head of our Saviour and His sacred heart.

The Brethren's Room.—Bellevue Assembly Rooms (near the Pier) and Bijou Hall, Albert Road. Services are held here on Sundays at 11 a.m and 7 p.m., and in the week on Monday and Friday at 8 p.m.

The Primitive Methodist Church has two buildings. The one situate on the Pool Road, near the Bourne Valley, is a neat building, in a spot well chosen for usefulness in the direction for which the denomination is so well known. The other is retired from the Commercial Road, near, and almost opposite, to the eastern entrance to the Triangle. Services are held here on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and in the week.

Trinity School-rooms, situated in the Oxford Road, near the Holdenhurst Road, are pleasing in elevation, and convenient in plan. The Master and Mistress are Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont.

The British School-rooms are in the Lansdowne Road. A very commodious and suitable building. Mr. Woodhouse is the Master.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS in Bournemouth are of a numerous and varied description, and visitors desirous of taking an interest in the various clubs will receive every attention from the secretaries.

Bathing.—For bathing, the beach of Bournemouth possesses advantages entirely unknown to any other watering-place on the English coast, the slight rise of the tide permitting the use of this enjoyment at any time of the day. The shore is composed of sound fine sand, and slopes gradually, making it possible at low water to walk out seaward to a distance of from fifty to eighty yards There is a bathing establishment, kept by Mr. Roberts, who has also recently erected a spacious and convenient covered swimming bath kept heated to normal temperature The Bath is 25 yards long is lined with white tiles and contains over 70,000 gallons of sea-water. There is a Spectators Gallery on either side underneath which are comfortable dressing rooms. Swimming Entertainments and Galas are held frequently throughout the Summer months. In addition to the large swimming bath there are excellent and handsomely fitted private baths built on the improved German method with steps. Visitors can here enjoy in private, pure sea and spring water baths, Spray, Douche, Shower, Vapour (Russian) Ozone (Seaweed) and other baths. Machines are found at this spot, and also at Mr. Joseph Cutler's establishment at Durley Chine.

Boating.—Of this, in suitable weather, there is a plentiful supply from the Thames Wherry to the "Family Coach," under the charge of their several owners, boatmen of experience, who have, most of them, an intimate acquaintance with the haunts of the whiting, pout, mullet, &c., which reward the perseverance of the patient angler.

Rowing.—There is a strong club in Bournemouth consisting of upwards of 90 members and owning a fleet of about 25 boats suitable for racing, and ordinary rowing. Visitors subscription 7s. 6d. per month. The club has been of late years very successful in Regatta Competitions along the coast. The President, Mr. W. Fisher, the Secretary, Mr. Morgan and the Treasurer, Mr. E. J. Cross.

The boathouses, to which have been added a club-room, where refreshments, daily papers, &c., are provided, are situate on the western side of the pier. The terms of membership are 10s. 6d. annually, paid in advance; no entrance fee.

The Y.M.C.A. Boating Club also has a boat house on the western side of the pier and owns a considerable number of rowing boats.

Mr. Meredith the secretary of the Association is also secretary of this Club.

Fishing.—During the summer season there is excellent punt-fishing in several parts of the bay, whilst smelts and whiting are caught from the pier, affording amusement to numbers of juvenile piscators. During the mackerel and herring seasons men assemble for the capture of the enormous shoals which annually visit the coast, the drawing of the seines, especially on moonlight evenings, producing a remarkable effect hardly conceivable by those who have not witnessed it.

Tennis.—Some six or eight grass courts have recently been laid down in the upper section of the Public Gardens, and a pretty pavilion with lavatory accommodation for both ladies and gentlemen adds much to the comfort of players. The courts are well kept (being under the control of the Local Public Authorities) the charge for use being 6d. an hour for each player, balls provided.

Excursions.—First to be mentioned are the Chars-a-Bancs, which are exceedingly comfortable vehicles and very popular. In the season they make trips daily to Rufus' Stone, Lyndhurst, and Boldre Wood in the New Forest, Corfe Castle, Bindon Abbey, the Shaker encampment at Hordle, Canford, Wimborne, Christchurch, Branksome Chine, and other places of interest.

Abundance of opportunity for agreeable excursions is also afforded by the Bournemouth, Swanage and Poole, and the Bournemouth, Swanage and Weymouth Steam Packet Companies' well-appointed steamboats, which ply daily during the summer months from Bournemouth Pier to some distant spot along the coast; voyaging at times as far west as Lulworth, Weymouth, Portland, Bridport, Seaton. Torquay, and Dartmouth, and east to Ryde, Cowes, Ventnor, Alum Bay, &c., Portsmouth, Brighton, and the neighbourhood. Whilst the sea-going boats of the Weymouth Company go to Cherbourg and the Channel Islands occasionally, accomplishing the voyage there and back in one day, and giving about two hours ashore.

Due notice is given of these excursions by advertisements in the local papers, and by bills issued and exhibited in the town, which contain every particular.

DISTANCES FROM BOURNEMOUTH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Boscombe	2½	Wareham	14
Parkstone	3	Corfe Castle	18
Talbot Village	3	Swanage	23
Winton	1½	Dorchester	26
Christchurch	5	Southampton	28
Poole	5	Weymouth	34
Lytchett	9	Salisbury	32
Wimborne	9½	Bath...	67
Ringwood	13½	Bristol	78
Lymington	17	London	115
Blandford	17	Lyndhurst	17

DRIVES.

Christchurch—Five miles; past Trinity Church and Lansdowne Crescent, and on to the high road, passing through Boscombe, Pokesdown (at the latter place crossing the railway), and Iford; here crossing the river Stour by a stone bridge, and thence on past the Barracks, again crossing the railway, and into Christchurch High Street, the extreme end of which terminates with the Priory Church.

Corfe Castle.—Eighteen miles; up Poole Hill and along the Poole Road, through the pretty village of Parkstone, as far as the Sloop roadside inn, then turn to the right, and continuing on until Lytchett Gate is passed, from thence by way of Wareham, four miles beyond which lies the antiquated town of Corfe.

Wimborne.—Nine and a half miles; up the Richmond Hill, keep to the turnpike road until just beyond Moordown Church, where the road suddenly dips and divides into three paths; take the one to the extreme left, and passing through the picturesque village of Kinson, until arriving in sight of Canford Manor, the seat of Lord Wimborne, and its lodge, take the first turning to the right, and pass through Canford village; a sharp turn to the left through a country lane, which bends to the right, and runs across the line of the London and South-Western Railway Company, crosses the line of the Somerset and Dorset Railway Company, and the road is then direct into the town of Wimborne.

To Poole.—Five miles; up the Poole Hill, along the Poole Road, through Westbourne, here crossing the boundary line which divides the county of Hants from Dorset; passing over the branch lines of the London and South-Western and Somerset and Dorset

Railway Companies, on through the toll-bar to Parkstone, a very pretty bit of scenery; through Parkstone, on the left hand obtaining a magnificent and extensive view of the Poole Harbour, with picturesque Branksea Castle and Island in the background; and into Poole town. The drive may be varied by going through the valley of the Branksome Estate as far as the gas works, here joining the Poole Road.

Talbot Village.—About three miles; proceeding by the lower Sanatorium Road, running level with the Pleasure Gardens until reaching Hume Towers, a large turreted building on the right hand; turning here sharp off to the right we arrive at the lodge and gate of Talbot Woods; the road lies through the woods, with their charming little coppices, all valleys and dells abounding with ferns and heath, then out on the Talbot Road, which leads to this picturesque village; returning by the same road until arriving at the gates, instead of entering these, keep to the road, which leads out on to the Wimborne Road, and enter Bournemouth by the Richmond Hill.

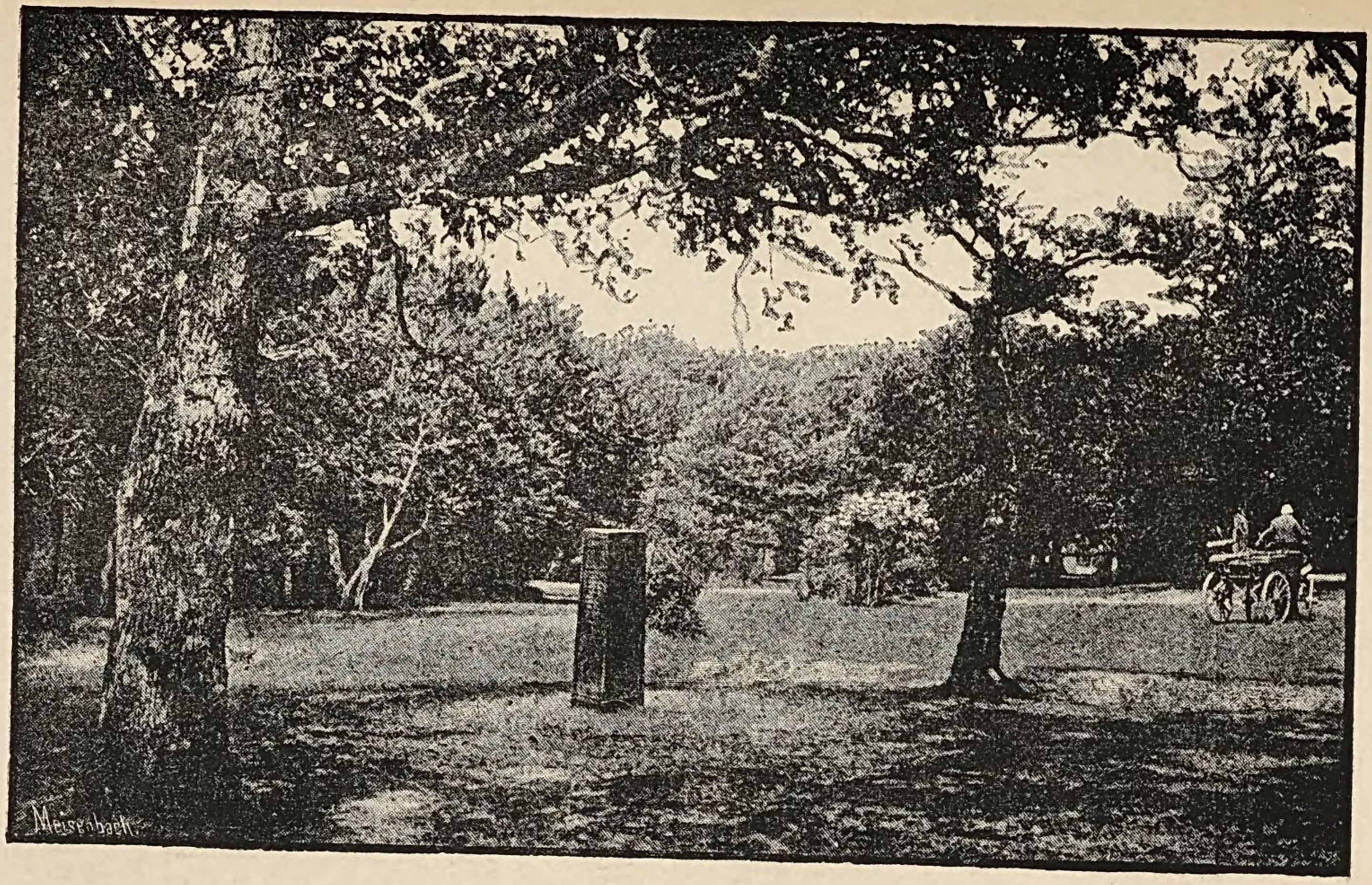
Heron Court.—The seat of Lord Malmesbury, through Boscombe, Pokesdown, Iford, passing Jumper's Lodge, a lovely drive through woods and heath lands. The rhododendrons, which bloom in May or June, according to the season, are very fine at Heron Court. Visitors will do well to alight from their carriages and mount to the top of the hill, from whence the views are very fine. The grounds can only be seen by special permission.

Blandford.—Seventeen miles; along the Poole Road, through Parkstone and Lytchett Gate on the Wimborne Road to Danby Corner, over Corfe Hills, past Corfe Church to Bailey Gate, through the villages of Sturminster, and Charlton Marshall into Blandford.

Lyndhurst and New Forest.—Through Christchurch to Hinton Admiral, past Holmesley Station, and along the high road into Lyndhurst; four miles from this is the celebrated Rufus' Stone. Breaking off the Lyndhurst Road there is a lovely drive to Boldre Wood. The return journey being taken through Ringwood will afford agreeable variety.

Lymington.—Seventeen miles through Christchurch; see previous route. past Highcliffe Castle and Milton, and thence into Lymington.

The Lakes in Branksome Park proceed to the lower end, and



View in the New Forest.—Rufus' Stone.

MAISON ST. PIERRE.

(OPPOSITE ST. PETER'S CHURCH.)

THE EXCLUSIVE HOUSE FOR

MANTLES, JACKETS,

ULSTERS, FURS,

Ladies' Jerseys, & Waterproofs.

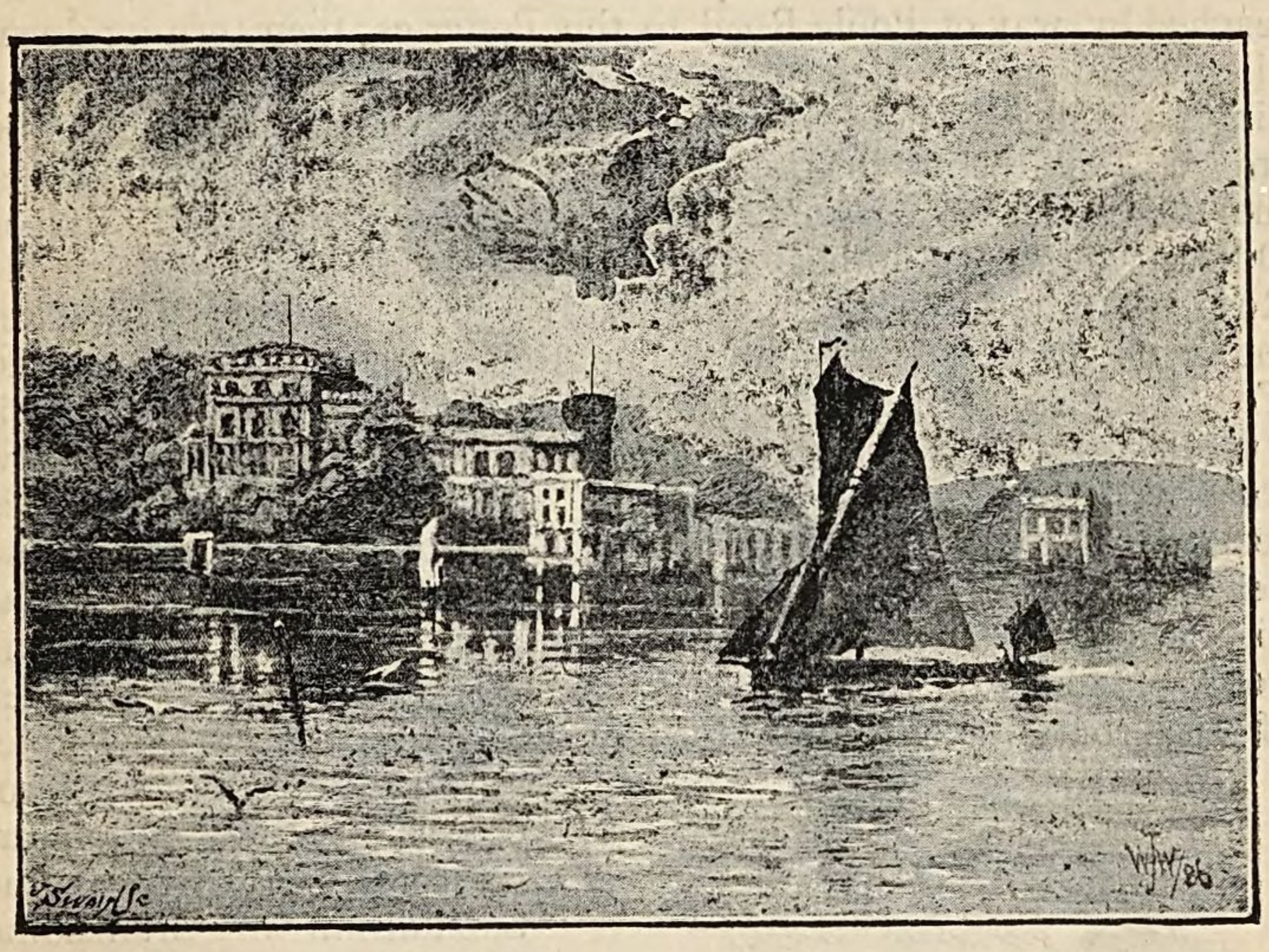
Macintoshes guaranteed free from odour.

Seal-skin Jackets altered and Re-dyed.

H. M. Bond et Cie,

Manufacturers and Mantle Furriers.

telling the coachman to await your return near the Church, walk up the footpath by the side of the Lakes. It is possible to extend this drive to Poole Harbour through a wild but beautiful district. A road has been made by the owners of various estates in continuation of the road through Branksome Park, and in order to open up this part.



BRANKSOME CASTLE FROM THE HARBOUR MOUTH.

WALKS.

Constitution Hill.—A very enjoyable walk of about three miles may be taken by proceeding along the valley as far as the Gas and Water Works, then turning to the left immediately after passing the Railway Viaduct, entering the Poole Road, turning to the right and proceeding straight on past the Bourne Valley potteries, till in about a mile a patch of wild heather and gorse with stunted firs is reached on the left hand. Entering this a fine view of Poole, its Harbour, Parkstone, Branksea Island, and Studland are seen. Here many wild and pretty peeps may be obtained affording plenty of material for the sketcher. Passing down the hill to the left through Parkstone, a return may be made by rail to Bournemouth

West Station, or, if a prolonged walk is desired, may be extended by proceeding along the Poole Road, in which case the hill must be ascended to the potteries, or through Branksome Park in which case proceed under the Railway Arch to the West Lodge, and so home by Westbourne.

Canford Cliffs—formerly West Bournemouth. This may be reached by way of Poole Road to the Potteries, then turning down hill and taking the left turn up the Award Road, which leads direct to the sea, a distance of two miles; some fine views may be enjoyed. The air is bracing. Return by way of the Sands, either the whole way to Bournemouth, or up the Branksome Chine or Durley Chine. Another way is to proceed along the Poole Road as far as the Branksome Park Lodge (County Gates), enter the park, proceed straight on up to the gates of Branksome Towers, turn to the right past the church (on the left), until "Haileybury" is reached, turn up the hill there and taking the new road to the right, follow it across the heath, till the Award Road is reached, when the course is to the left, almost due south, to the beach. Return by the beach as above, either the whole way to the pier or up Branksome Lakes Chine and through the Park to the Poole Road, or up Branksome, Alum, or Durley Chines. Either of these routes takes a long morning, but they are most enjoyable.

Talbot Woods.—proceed along the Public Gardens westward or along the Sanatorium or Branksome Wood roads, turn up the road separating the grounds of Hume or Ben Ellen Towers into the wood, follow the drive over the railway cutting till the Wallis Down Lodge is reached, turn to the right till the main (Wimborne) road is reached, turn again to the right and home past the Cemetery down Richmond Hill. The walk takes about two hours. In spring and autumn these

woods are delightful, and in the evening, at the end near the Wallis Down Lodge, the feathered songsters have everything their own way, and gladly reward the visitor, in bright song, for his visit. Dogs are not allowed in the wood, and there are strict rules about smoking on account of the carelessness of some persons who throw away their lighted fusees; much damage having often been done by the firing of the gorse and heather.

Talbot Village.—Observe the same directions as for Talbot Woods as far as the Wallis Down Lodge, when, instead of turning to the right, proceed straight on, the church will furnish a land-mark. The return may be made by Musboro bottom, through Lord Wimborne's Common, past the rifle butts, over the railway bridge to the 'Coy pond, through the gardens or by the Surrey Road.

Bourne Bottom.—From the "Square" up the gardens or by the Sanatorium and Branksome Wood Roads on the north side and the Crescent and Surrey Roads on the south side, through the viaducts, past the Gas Works, any amount of wandering amongst the heather can be indulged in.

Branksome Chine.—Proceed by the beach or road. If by road as far as the Branksome Park Lodge (County Gates), enter and proceed in a direct line up to the Branksome Tower gates then turn to the right and continually bearing to the left the Chine is reached. Return by the side of the lakes, emerging on the road by the side of the Vicarage close to the Church. In June the rhododendrons are very attractive. In this month, too, the air is full of the pollen of the pine trees, which is scattered by the gentle breezes.

Holdenhurst—Proceed up the Richmond Hill, passing on the right of the Cemetery till Great Dean is reached, then inquiry had better be made for Holdenhurst Church, for the pleasing neighbourhood is rural, and when reached return by the Holden-hurst Road to Lansdowne.

Boscombe Chine.—Part of this Chine has been laid out by the Improvement Commissioners as Public Gardens. Proceed thus far along the Christchurch Road through the gardens down to the beach. Return either by the Cliffs or the sands to the Pier. The view extends from Old Harry and probably Durleston Head on the west, (with the intersection of Poole Harbour) to the Needles, and St. Catherine's point on the east.

ANOTHER GOOD RAMBLE is afforded by the recent extension of the Public Gardens. Starting from the Pier or Square, a walk of nearly two miles can be enjoyed upon the grass, and paths of these well shrubbed and flower-bedecked gardens, which are beautifully kept, and yet lack much of the stiffness and stern regularity generally distinguishing attempts to train or restrain nature. On either side the heather and gorse-clad hills rise, when the fourth brick bridge crossing the stream and cutting the gardens into sections is reached, affording from their summits splendid views of the valley, the distant town, and the sea, and upon very clear days even a peep of the Isle of Wight. From the hill at the back of the newly erected Church of St. John which stands on the left hand side of the valley from the town, an exceptionally pretty prospect is obtainable.

The pursuit of these walks will open up many other pretty little bits where diversion may be made.

BOURNEMOUTH PARK.

The Local Authority in 1889 obtained an Act for regulating the Poors Common on the N.W. of the Wimborne Road forming it into a park. The contents are 129 acres. Here will be rides and walks with probably a galloping ground or Rotten Row as well as Cricket and other Recreation grounds.

CRICKET AND RECREATION GROUND, DEAN PARK.

THE ground is open at all times daily. The names of gentlemen wishing to become members are received by any of the committee. Secretary, Mr. Shadwell. There is a Lawn-Tennis Club in connection with the Cricket Ground. One court is specially reserved for the use of ladies.

An annual subscription of 10s. 6d. entitles the subscribers to the privilege of admission to the grounds, and 5s. to the use of the courts, provided they wear tennis shoes.

VOLUNTEERS.

THESE comprise the H. Company of the 2nd Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps, and the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteer Corps.

The Fire Brigade.—The officers are Mr. W. J. Worth (Captain), Mr. J. McWilliam (Lieutenant), Mr Ernest L. Lane (Hon. Sec. and Treasurer). The fire-engines and appliances are the property of the improvement Commissioners. The Brigade

musters over twenty members. The engine-house for the Western District adjoins the Commissioners' stables at the back of Brank-some Terrace, Poole Hill; and for the Eastern District in the Commissioners' yard entered from the Holdenhurst Road. The machines comprise an excellent steam fire-engine and two manuals. There are also two fire escapes. Telephonic communication is maintained between ten of the principal firemen's houses.

Freemasonry in Bournemouth is incorporated under the title of the Lodge of Hengist, No. 195. The meetings are held in the Masonic Hall, St. Michael's Rise, Bournemouth, on the first Thursday in every month, at the hour of seven o'clock in the even-ing. The Lodge numbers about seventy subscribing members, of whom the following are the officers for 1889:—

W.M.	Bro.	C. T. Miles,	Sec.	Bro.	J. Stoneham,
I.P.M.	,,	Donald Preston,	D.C.	,,	W. B. Rogers,
S.W.	,,	T. Shemmonds,	Organist	,,	W. Townsend,
J.W.	,,	C. W. Wyatt,	I.G.	,,	C. W. Keep,
S.D.	,,	W. Woodhouse	Steward	,,	J. A. Nethercoate,
J.D.	,,	R. Hodges,	,,	,,	C. W. Keep,
Treas.	,,	W. S. Evans	Tyler	,,	F. Beamish,

Gas and Water Company.—London Office, 90, Cannon Street, William Cash Esq., Secretary; Manager, Mr. W. W. Monk, Gas and Water Works.

POST OFFICE.

Head Office.—Gervis Road; Postmaster, Mr. Wm. Dunn.

ARRIVALS—LETTERS.

	Delivery by Postman begins at	*Delivery to Callers begins at*	*Head Office Letter Box cleared at*
London, all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent ...	7.0 a.m.	7.0 a.m.	5.30 p.m.
London, Poole, Bath, Bristol, North, East, West of England, Ireland, Scotland, Southampton	12.0 noon	12.0 noon	11.30 a.m.
London, Southampton, Dorchester, and the Continent	2.0 p.m.	2.0 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
London, Poole, Cowes, Fareham, Wimborne, Lymington, Newport, I.W. Southampton, Portsmouth, Salisbury, Winchester, Bath, Ringwood, Christchurch, Yeovil, Sherborne, & Bristol	6.5 p.m.	6.5 p.m.	5.30 p.m.

ARRIVALS—PARCELS.

7.0 a.m.	7.0 a.m.
8.0 a.m.	8.0 a.m.
12.0 noon	12.0 noon
2.0 p.m.	2.0 p.m.
6.5 p.m.	6.5 p.m.

DESPATCHES—LETTERS.

No. of Mail.		*Letters can be posted Without extra charge until.*	*With additional ½d. until.*	*Letters can be Registered until.*
1	All Local Posts	5.30 a.m.	...	10.0 p.m.
2	*London (1st day), North, East, West of England, Southampton (1st day), and Isle of Wight	8.50 a.m.	...	8.20 a.m.
3	*Wimborne, Poole, & Wareham	10.10 a.m.	...	9.40 a.m.
4	*London (2nd day), North, East, West of England, Southampton (2nd day), and Christchurch...	10.40 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.10 a.m.
5	*Bath, Weston - Super - Mare, Clevedon, Bridgwater, Taunton, Bristol and Birmingham ...	11.30 a.m.	...	11.0 a.m.
6	*London (3rd day), Southampton (3rd day), Portsmouth, Reading, Ringwood, Salisbury, Isle of Wight, Channel Islands, South Wales, Ireland, & Scotland ...	1.30 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	1.0 p.m.
7	*Bath, Bristol, West of England, N. & S. Wales, North and Midland Counties, Ireland, Scotland, Yeovil, Sherborne, and Parkstone	1.30 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	1.0 p.m
8	*Southampton, Christchurch, Winchester, Lymington, and through London Bags containing letters for 9.15 p.m. despatch from G.P.O.	3.15 p.m.	...	2 45 p.m
9	*Weymouth, Wareham, Dorchester and Wimborne ...	4.10 p.m.	...	3.40 p.m
10	*Bath and Blandford	4.40 p.m.	...	4.10 p.m.
11	*London (Relief Bag), and Towns served by Midnight Despatch from G.P.O., Southampton, and Channel Islands	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.10 p.m.
12	*Poole	5.30 p.m.		5.10 p.m.
13	*Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, West of England and S. Wales ...	6.0 p.m.	...	5.30 p.m.

14 London (Night) and all parts... 9.10 p.m. 9.25.p.m. 8.40 p.m

* *These Mails are not made up on Sundays.*

Despatches—Parcel Post.

	Latest hour of Posting.
London, Southampton, &c.	10.30 a.m.
Bath and W. of England...	11.15 a.m.
London, Southampton, and North	1.15 p.m.
Parkstone	1.30 p.m.
London and North	3.5 p.m.
London and Southampton	5.40 p.m.
Bath, Birmingham, and West	5.55 p.m.
Southampton and Isle of Wight	7.10 p.m.
London and Southampton, &c.	7.30 p.m.
London and all parts	9.10 p.m.

Receiving Offices.

	Week Days.						*Sundays.*		
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Bourne Valley	—	8.15	10.30	—	2.0	—	7.30	8.15	—
Commercial Road	7.20	9.30	11.30	1.0	4.0	8.0	8.40	—	7.45
Holdenhurst Road	7.0	8.45	11.10	12.40	3.45	7.40	8.40	—	7.35
Lansdowne ...	7.0	9.35	11.15	12.45	4.0	8.0	8.40	—	7.45
Malmesbury Park	—	8.30	—	—	1.45	—	7.40	8.30	—
Springbourne ...	—	8.50	—	—	1.30	—	7.40	8.50	—
The Pier ...	7.10	9.50	11.30	1.0	4.0	8.0	8.40	—	7.40
Westbourne ...	—	9.5	10.45	—	2.0	3.40	7.55	—	7.30
West Hill ...	7.10	9.0	11.10	12.40	4.0	—	8.40	—	7.45

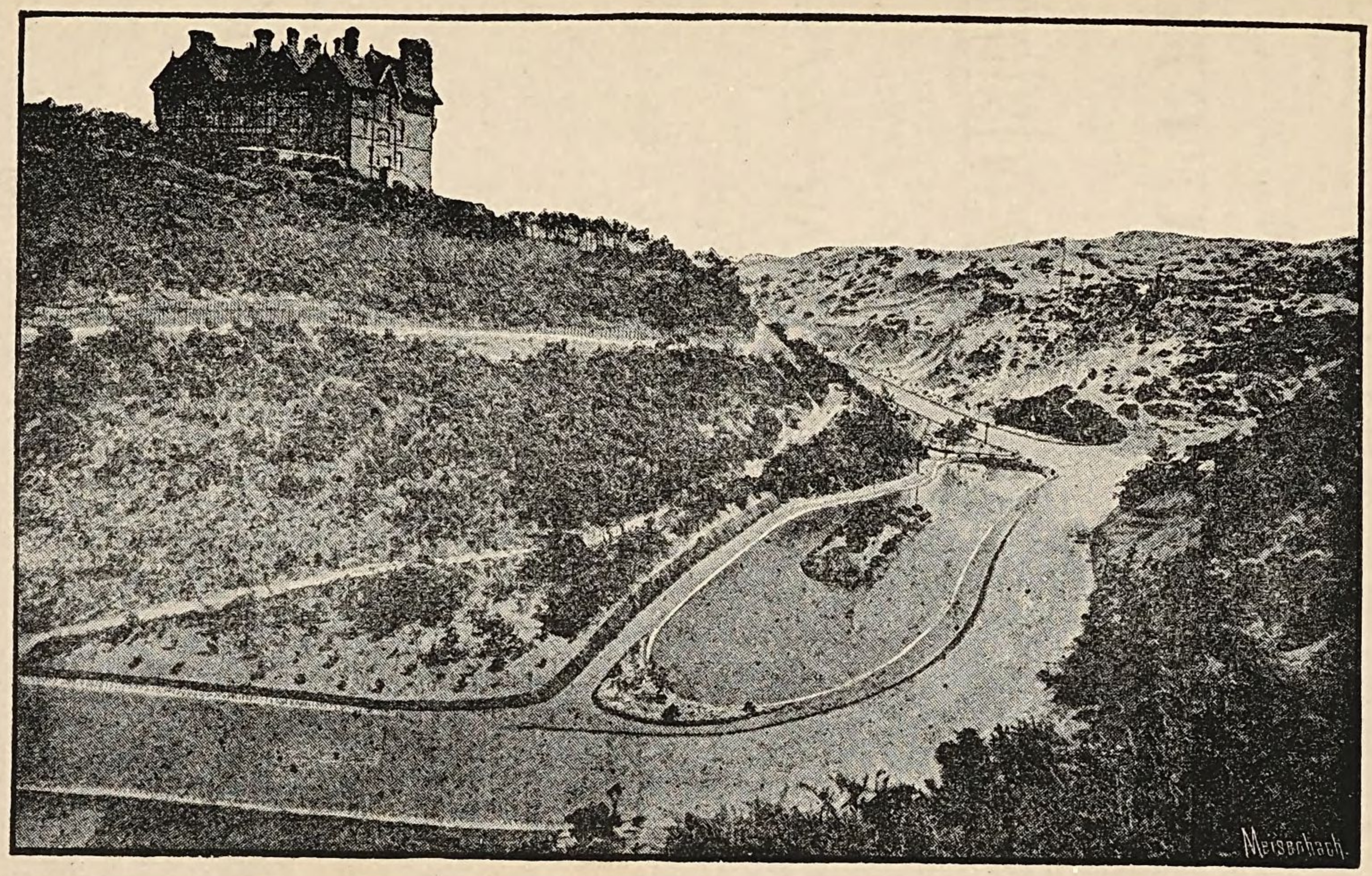
	Week days	*Sundays, Good Fridays and Christmas day.*
For Sale of Postage Stamps, Post Cards, Newspaper Wrappers, &c.	7.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.	7.0 a.m. to 10.0 a.m.
Money Orders, Savings' Bank, and Government Annuity Business transacted... ...	9.0 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. and on Saturdays up to 8.0 p.m.	not transacted.
Postal Order Business is transacted	7.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.	not transacted.
Telegraph Business	7.0 a.m. to 10.0 p.m.	7.0 a.m. to 10.0 a.m. and from 5.0 to 6.0 p.m.

Despatches from Sub-Offices.

	Letters can be posted until		*Parcels can be posted until.*
	Week days.	*Sundays.*	
Ashley Road	11.0 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	11.0 a.m.
	7.35 p.m.		7.35 p.m.
Boscombe	5.55 a.m.	10.0 a.m.	.....
	11.15 a.m.		11.10 p.m.
	12.20 p.m.		12.20 p.m.
	7.40 p.m.		7.30 p.m.
Moordown	8.40 a.m.	.....	8.35 a.m.
	6.40 p.m.		6.35 p.m.
New Winton	11.15 a.m.	.....	11.10 a.m.
	7.15 p.m.		7.10 p.m.
Pokesdown	10.55 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	10.50 a.m.
	7.25 p.m.		7.20 p.m.
Wallis Down	7.55 a.m.	.....	7.50 a.m.
	6.25 p.m.		6.20 p.m.
Winton	11.15 a.m.		11.5 a.m.
	7.15 p.m.		7.5 p.m.

Collections from Pillar and Wall Boxes.

	Week days.					*Sundays.*		
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Alum Chine... ...	—	8.30	—	—	—	1.30	7.30	1.30
Alumhurst Road ...	—	8.30	—	—	—	1.45	7.35	8.30
All Saints' Church, Branksome Park...	—	8.10	—	—	—	1.50	7.0	8.10
Bath Hotel Hill ...	7.10	9.45	11.25	12.55	4.0	8.0	—	7.40
Bodorgan Road ...	—	9.40	11.45	—	—	7.45	—	7.35
Branksome Hill Road	—	8.30	—	1.30	—	7.20	1.30	—
Branksome Wood Rd.	6.55	9.15	11.20	12.50	4.0	8.0	—	7.40
Branksome Park ...	—	8.30	—	2.0	—	7.35	7.30	—
Christchurch Road ...	6.5	9.0	11.30	12.30	—	7.55	—	7.30
Crescent Road	—	9.20	11.25	—	4.0	8.0	—	7.40
Dean Park...	6.50	—	11.5	12.35	3.50	7.50	—	7.30
Grove Road	7.5	9.40	11.20	12.50	4.0	8.0	—	7.45
Knole Road	—	8.30	—	1.0	—	7.15	—	7.5
Knyveton Road ...	—	8.35	—	12.30	—	7.55	—	7.30
Manor Road	—	8.55	11.25	12.30	—	7.50	—	7.30
Poole Road...	7.5	9.5	11.5	12.35	4.0	8.0	—	7.45
Priory Road	7.15	9.50	11.25	12.55	4.0	8.0	—	7.45
Railway Station, East	6.55	8.50	11.0	—	3.50	7.35	—	7.35
Railway Station, West	7.0	9.10	11.0	12.30	4.0	8.0	—	7.35
Richmond Hill	6.50	9.40	11.10	12.40	4.0	8.0	—	7.35
Sanatorium	6.50	9.20	11.15	12.45	4.0	8.0	—	7.35
Southcote Road ...	—	8.30	—	1.0	—	7.15	—	7.0
St. Michael's Road ...	7.15	8.55	11.20	12.50	4.0	8.0	—	7.45
The Arcade, Westbourne	—	9.5	10.45	2.0	3.40	7.55	—	7.30



Boscombe Public Pleasure Gardens.

LEVERETT, FRYE, & KEEP,

THE SQUARE,

BOURNEMOUTH,

SUPPLY

Groceries and Provisions

OF THE FINEST QUALITY, FROM ANY

CO-OPERATIVE STORE LIST.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.

AGENTS FOR

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES AND SPIRITS,

MOET'S CLIQUOT'S ROEDERER'S

And all other Best Brand Champagnes at Store Prices.

ORDERS COLLECTED AND GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

WESTBOURNE AND PARKSTONE—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p,m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Surrey Road	7.0	9.10	11.25	12.55	4.0	8.0	—	7.40
The Square	7.20	9.45	11.30	1.0	4.0	8.45	—	7.50
Trinity Church	6.50	9.30	11.0	12.30	3.45	8.45	—	7.30
Upper Lansdowne Road	—	8.30	—	1.0	2.45	7.15	8.30	—
Wimborne Road ...	6.50	9.40	11.45	—	—	7.45	—	7.35
Wyndham Road ...	—	8.30	—	—	—	7.20	—	—
West Cliff Road ...	7.10	9.0	11.15	12.45	4.0	8.0	—	7.45

Time of Delivery in Bournemouth	12.0	12.0	12.0	2.0 & 6.15	7a.m.	7.0 a.m.

THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE is open at Gervis Road, from 7 a.m. till 10 p.m. ; at the Commercial Road, Lansdowne Crescent, and Westbourne Receiving Offices from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Week-days. On Sundays from 7 to 10 a.m., and from 5 to 6 p.m. at the Head Office, Gervis Road, only. At Boscombe on Week-days from 8 a.m. to 8. p.m., and on Sundays from 8 to 10 a.m., and at Westbourne from 8 a.m to 8 p.m., and on Sundays from 8 to 10 a.m. only.

OFFICE HOURS.—On Week-days from 7 a.m. till 10 p.m. at the Head Office; and from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. at the Branch Offices. On Sundays from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 5 to 6 p.m. at the *head office only*.

There is also a telephonic exchange for local use, and in connection with Poole. The exchange is at Granville Crescent.

Boscombe Spa and Chine.—On passing up the second Chine or mouth in the cliff to the east of the pier, we come upon a picturesque mass of wild sand hills forming rugged ridges, and deep gullies, contrasting with the wooded slopes and steep ascents of the banks of the small stream that courses down the valley. Proceeding up one of its beaten paths we come, where the Chine is crossed by a pretty rustic bridge, to Boscombe Manor. On the western side of the Chine and crowning the summit of a very prominent cliff, stands the Boscombe Spa Hotel. There are numerous pretty villas and houses in the neighbourhood; whilst the gardens are public property maintained out of the rates. The commercial portion of Boscombe is of some extent; there being many shops and a Post and Telegraph Office. There are three postal deliveries daily, and a telegraphic communication with Bournemouth.

Boscombe Chine is called in the Map of Hampshire, in Camden's

" Britain " before referred to, " Bascombe Chine, Copperas House," and many old inhabitants still call the place Bascome instead of Boscombe.

Boscombe Manor, situate about two miles east of the pier the residence of the late Sir Percy F. Shelley, the third baronet, and son of the poet. The house, which is very comfortable, lies between the Christchurch Road and the sea, and has within the last few years been considerably improved and almost entirely rebuilt. The internal apartments are lofty and ample in their proportions. It is well sheltered, and its extensive and beautiful grounds are artistically laid out. This residence, not a long time back, with the exception of one other, was the only erection nearer Bournemouth than Pokesdown, but latterly public attention having been drawn to the advantages and pleasant character of the neighbourhood many villas have been built amongst the pine woods.

St. George's Church is an iron building on the Christchurch Road, accommodating 250 persons. Curate-in-Charge, the Rev. W. M. Thomas. *Sunday Services.*—11 a.m., 3.30 and 7 p.m. *Holy-days*,—11 a.m Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent.—Litany at 12 (noon).

Congregational Church. The first portion of this place of worship stands on the north side of the main road from Bournemouth to Christchurch and consists at present of the nave and side aisles only with seating for 280 worshippers. When completed the church will accommodate 700 and will comprise nave with side aisles, transepts containing galleries, a gallery in the nave, and apse for pulpit and platform, together with organ chamber, in the rear it is intended to build Sunday Schools, Vestries and Class Rooms and the front will be embellished with a Tower and Spire rising to a height of 80 feet. The exterior is faced with purbeck stone with Bath stone dressings and is designed in the early English style of Gothic Architecture 15th Century the Architect is Mr. T. Stevens, of Richmond Chambers, the Minister is the Rev. F. Vaughan.

Pokesdown is situated about two and a half to three miles from Bournemouth, on the Christchurch Road, Very little uniformity in building matters is here displayed, and residences of every description, from the humble cottar's home to some very handsome villas have risen on the many pleasant spots and capital building sites in the neighbourhood, and what was once a little

village is now fast approaching a densely populated suburb to the town of Bournemouth. A railway has recently placed it in direct and speedy communication with Bournemouth. There is now also a capital service of busses both ways.

St. James's Church.—This church, consisting of a nave, chancel, south porch, and vestry, was erected from designs by Mr. C. E. Street, of London, at a cost of nearly £2,000; the site being presented by Sir G. E. M. Tapps Gervis-Meyrick, Bart. The interior dimensions of the nave are 51ft. 3in. by 18ft. and the chancel 30ft. by 16ft. 9in. The stalls are of oak; the pulpit is of Bath stone, with Purbeck columns supporting the desk. The chancel arch is supported on polished marble columns, as also are the arches of the windows at the east end; the roof of stained deal covered with plain tiles; the reredos being of alabaster, in three compartments, divided by Purbeck marble columns; the floor of the nave is laid with tiles from the Architectural Pottery, Poole; that of the chancel with Minton's encaustic tiles, relieved by squares of white marble. The materials used in the construction of the building are Purbeck stone with a mixture of red sandstone, and Bath stone dressings. The sittings are all free. In 1870 a north aisle was added to the church at a cost of £400. This aisle is 55 feet in length by 10 feet wide. Vicar: Rev. T. W. Wilkinson. Organist, Mr. W. Lane. SERVICES ON SUNDAYS.—Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Matins, Litany and Sermon 11 a.m.; Evensong and Sermon 6.30 p.m.; Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 12 noon, and Choral Celebration on the first and third Sunday at 8 a.m. WEEK DAYS.—On Wednesdays, Evensong and Sermon at 6.30 p.m.; on Fridays, Litany at 11.45 a.m. There is a neat Schoolhouse near the main road. In the burial-ground adjoining the church are interred the remains of the late Admiral John Edward Walcott, for many years member for the borough, and Charlotte Anne, his wife.

The Congregational Church, a neat and commodious building, was erected in 1858, and is capable of accommodating 250 persons. The resident minister is the Rev. E. Pickford. A schoolroom was added in 1869.

A small Wesleyan Chapel was erected in 1873; it will seat about 120 persons.

Branksome Tower, the residence of Mrs. Bury, was built by, and until his death was the residence of, C. W. Packe, Esq.

many years M.P. for South Leicestershire. The mansion is of stone, with tower and turret in the Tudor style, of agreeable design. It is a very commodious residence, and its situation is well chosen, commanding as it does the most beautiful views; the woods being sufficiently extensive to secure ample shelter.

All Saints' Church, erected at the expense of the late Mr. Bury, affords accomodation for about 200 people. The building is in the Early English style, built of Purbeck stone with freestone dressings, being planned so as to permit of such additions as the future development of the neighbourhood may require. In the Churchyard stands a handsome "Churchyard Cross" of carved freestone, rising upon a tier of octagonal steps.

Vicar: Rev. C. G. Doyne, M.A. Organist, Mr. T. A. Aldridge.

SERVICES ON SUNDAYS—Holy Communion on the second, fourth, and fifth Sundays in the month, 8 a.m., and on the first and third Sundays at midday; Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.; Evening Prayer, 3.30 p.m.

WEEK DAYS—Morning Prayer, 10.30 a.m., except on Wednesdays and Fridays, when it is at 11 a.m.; Evening Prayer, 6 p.m.

Parkstone.—The picturesque village of Parkstone is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bournemouth on the Poole Road, and forms a wonderful contrast to the neighbourhood and town of Poole, a short distance further on. The village nestles among the trees, the roofs of many pretty villas and houses rising out here and there from their midst, and from the summits of the many wooded knolls, give a striking and picturesque appearance. The population of this place is estimated at about 2,000. The soil is principally gravel. The church is at present incomplete; the incumbent is the Rev. Ernest Dugmore. There are also Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. The line of railway from Bournemouth West has a station here. House agents for the district, Messrs. Hankinson and Lane, Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth.

Talbot Village, situated about two miles from Bournemouth, to the West of the Wimborne Road, was built at the sole cost of the benevolent lady whose name it bears. This interesting village consists of one large and four small farms, 18 labourers' ornamental cottages, with an acre of ground attached to each, a school for the accommodation of 120 children, and master's house, all being constructed and arranged upon the most approved system and of the neatest appearance. There are also seven comfortable alms-

houses built of Purbeck stone in the Gothic style, liberally endowed; and intended for the poor of the parish of Kinson.

St. Mark's Church, Talbot Village.—This church forms a very prominent feature in the landscape, being a conspicuous object for many miles in all directions. It is a small but chaste building, consisting of a nave 48 feet by 21 feet, north and south transepts and chancel, with a massively built tower, 75 feet in height, at the west end. The principal entrance is by the south porch opening into the westernmost bay, and a vestry projects on the north side of the chancel. The masonry is of grey stone, partly from Swanage and partly from Stalbridge, contrasting with the Doultain stone in which the external strings, dressings, and windows are executed. The interior mouldings and arches are of Bath stone. The seats are open benches of pitch pine, the roof being of the same material. The floor is laid entirely with encaustic tiles from the Poole Architectural Pottery. The chancel roof has some excellent carving, the bracketed corbels being beautifully executed with figures of angels holding harps and trumpets respectively on the north and south sides. The capitals of the columns bear the design of the grape and the passion-flower, and round the chancel is a carved string course of the latter pattern. In the south transept is an organ, the gift of Miss Talbot; sister of the founder of the village and church. The font in the north transept is of marble and was brought from Rome by Sir George Talbot, Bart., father of the Misses Talbot; and the tower has a clock and chime of twelve bells, which play seven different tunes, so arranged as to give a fresh tune every day. The building is calculated to seat about 250. Mr. McWilliam, of Bournemouth, was the builder. Cost, including endowment, £5,000.

Winton.—Winton is a large village situated on the Wimborne Road, about a mile and a half from Bournemouth; its inhabitants composed chiefly of mechanics employed in Bournemouth. Its population is about 2,000. It has a picturesque situation, and is pleasantly wooded. There is a commodious and newly erected Chapel in connection with the Richmond Hill Congregational Church at Bournemouth, with Sunday School accommodation, and also a British School.

Moordown, St. John Baptist Church.—Rev. W. Sargeant, Vicar. *Sunday Services*,—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Matins and Litany at 11 a.m.; Children's Service at 3 p.m.

Evensong at 6.30 p.m. *Holy Davs.*—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Vigils on Fridays; Evensong at 7.30 p.m. On the second Sunday in the month the celebration of the Holy Communion at 10.0 a.m. The Sacrament of Holy Baptism is administered on Fridays at Evensong, and on the first Sunday in the month at the Children's service.

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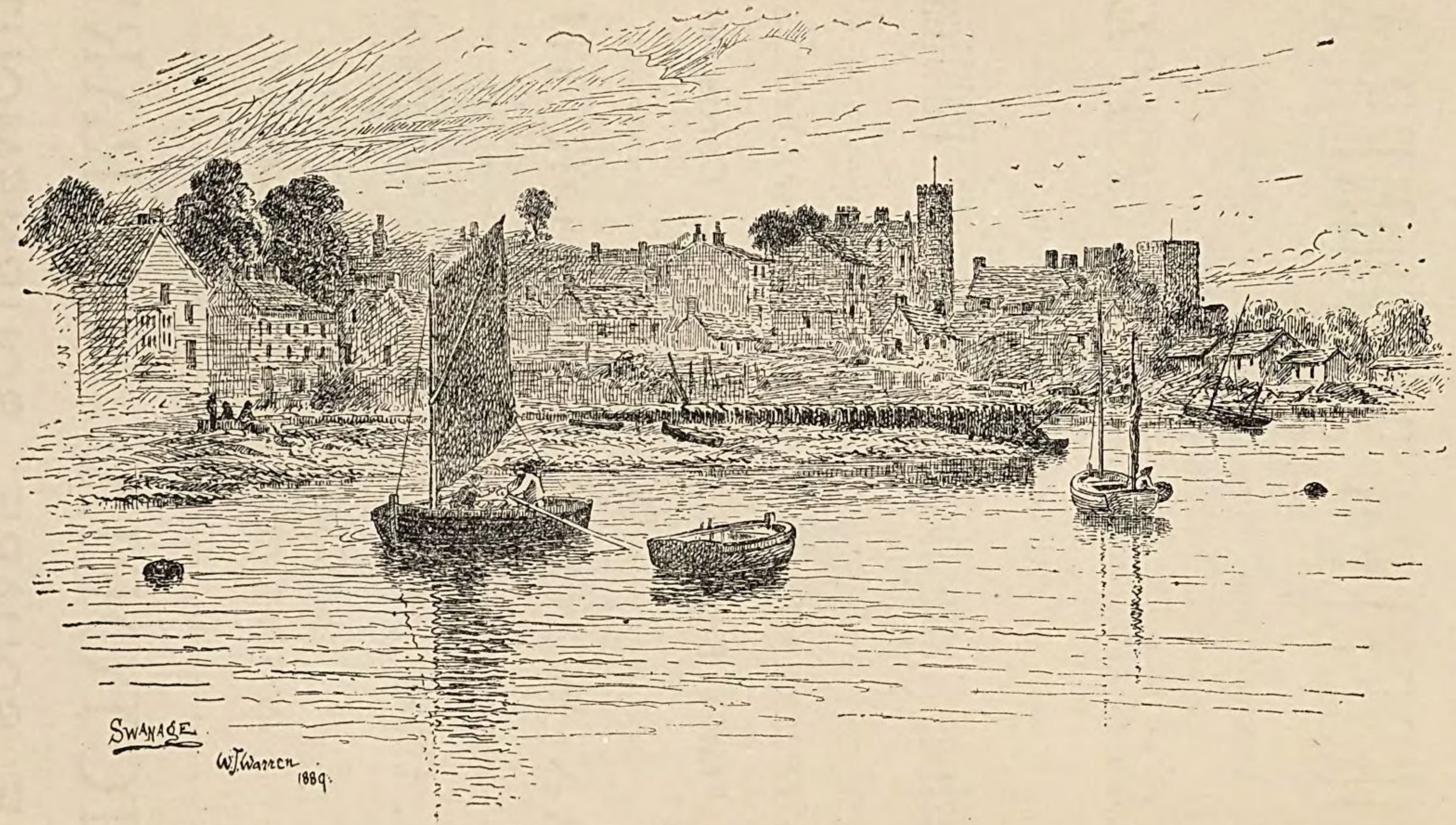


Swanage.

SWANAGE.

DISTANT by road twenty-three miles and by sea seven-and-a half-miles—may be reached by rail, or by steamer from Bournemouth Pier. The latter mode is by far the more preferable, if the traveller is not subject to *Mal de mer*, or strong enough to resist it for the short space of thirty-five or forty-five minutes needful for the sea journey, because, at least, six hours ashore may be thus secured, affording opportunity of visiting either Studland, Corfe Castle, or Tilly Whim and the new Lighthouse. It is an ancient and homelv little town ; and those who love retirement with a seashore, a fertile country, and bracing climate will be suited here. The population is about 2,000 ; its one principal street has houses of every size and form that may have suited the taste of the builder. Swanage has a good local requirement—viz., fresh air. The bay opens towards the south-east, and from the high "downs" to the east and west, extensive and uninterrupted views of the open channel can be enjoyed, sea fogs and south-west boisterous winds have little effect upon it. The antiquarian and the geologist will find much in the immediate neighbourhood to interest them. The bay extends two and a half miles across the opening, and recedes about three quarters of a mile. Bathing can be enjoyed, even by the timid, as its hard, clean, gently sloping sands, without rocks or holes, render it perfectly safe. The amateur fisher, with hook and line, may enjoy success, and the patient collector of seaweeds will not be unrewarded. On a piece of sloping ground off the main street may be seen a small cottage, which has an inscription inserted at one side of it in memory of John Wesley's visit to Swanage. The Mowlem Institute, opened in 1863, has a good public library and lecture room. The principal hotel is the Royal Victoria, formerly called the Manor House Hotel, the change in style being made in commemoration of the visit which her Majesty (then H.R.H. Princess Victoria) paid to Swanage in 1835.

We give a few distances, as pedestrians may like to explore this deeply interesting neighbourhood.

Agglestone, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—To reach this proceed along the Ulwell Road towards Studland, from which village it is distant

about a mile to the west. The stone stands upon a mound about 90 feet high, and itself is about 19 feet high and about 36 feet in width, and 18 feet in breadth at the top, and is calculated to weigh 500 tons. The derivation is uncertain. Hutchins supposes it may be a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *Hagge*, *Hag*, a witch, fiend, and *Stan*, a stone ; but *Egglestán*, also Anglo-Saxon, means the sharp or upsticking stone. Fine views of the bay and harbour of Poole, Branksea Island and Castle, of the Needles and Bournemouth are here to be obtained.

Studland, 3 miles.—This may be visited with Agglestone, and the return journey may be made across the Ballard Down. The village is very pretty and picturesque, and is in great contrast to its surroundings. There is a small but highly interesting church, supposed to be nearly 800 years old.

Corfe Castle, over Nine Barrow Down, 7 miles—by the valley road 6 miles. It is recommended to go by the first and return by the last-named route. The road is through Ulwell, ascending the southern fork of the Downs. The whole route gives a panorama, right and left, of extraordinary beauty, and the finest possible conception of the ruins is obtained from the end of Challow Hill, which overlooks them at a height of 600 feet above the sea. This walk may be taken without fatigue even by those who are not over strong on account of the invigorating air of the hills. The return may be made either by the omnibus from Wareham, which passes through Corfe at 4 o'clock, and will arrive in time for the steamer at 6.15 (the time of the starting of the steamer should be first ascertained), or by rail. May also be reached by rail from Bournemouth.

Tilly Whim, 1½ miles.—By the Durlestone Park and then the Coast Guard Path along the edge of the Cliff. These immense quarries rich in fossils will afford many hours of pleasant and useful occupation. It is said that the quarries were last used when Corfe Castle was built, but they are occasionally now visited for one particular kind of stone. They may be safely described as the grandest example of rock scenery within many miles. The walk may be extended to **Dancing Ledge**, 3 miles; and **St. Alban's Head**, 6 miles.

The new Lighthouse will be seen from Tilly Whim on the opposite side of the gorge, on a point of land known as Anvil Point.

Swire Head, 8½ miles.—The highest spot in the county of Dorset; will well repay a visit. To the south-east, lying immediately beneath the gazer, in the dell known as the Golden Bowl, is Encombe, the property of Lord Eldon, and over the hill to the west will be noticed Kimmeridge look-out. The views of Portland, Wareham, Corfe Castle, Poole Harbour, and Bournemouth Bay, to the Needles and St. Catherine's Point, and of the Coast to Portland, are beautiful beyond description. A clear day should be selected for this excursion. On the way to Swire is

Kingston, 5½ miles, where is a beautiful Church, designed by Mr. Street, and erected at enormous cost by the Earl of Eldon. By carriage from Swanage, Kingston, Swire, and Corfe can be visited between the arrival of the first and departure of the last boat from Bournemouth.

The Quarries.—No one should visit the district without descending a Quarry; there is no difficulty in this. The Quarrymen are very obliging, and a descent is not impracticable for ladies. A small gratuity is looked for.

The distances from Swanage to other interesting places are :—

Godlingstone	2 Miles	Kimmeridge	9 Miles.
Ulwell	2 ,,	St. Alban's Head ...	6 ,,
Langton	2½ ,,	Wareham	10½ ,,
Handfast Point (Old Harry)	4 ,,		

CHRISTCHURCH.

SITUATE almost on the coast to the east of Bournemouth, and about five miles by the road, Christchurch is, as a former mayor of the borough expressed it, an "old ancient town," standing on the Salisbury Avon, just above its confluence with the Stour, the former river being justly celebrated for its plentiful yield of fine salmon, held by connoisseurs to be the best flavoured fish obtainable in the kingdom. The yield is, however, either very much smaller than formerly or the demand is very much larger, as some century or two back a clause was inserted in the indentures of boys apprenticed by the parish or local charities to the effect that they were not to be fed with "red fish," as salmon was then called, more than three days in the week. This clause, we need hardly remark, would be superfluous now. The grand old church, being the town's principal feature, is well worth a visit, but of that we subjoin an historical and detailed account. There are also some fine ivied ruins of a Norman castellan's house; a small portion of the keep, standing on a mound at the back of church and castle, may be seen for a considerable distance, the walls of solid masonry are 10ft. thick. Of the town itself there is not much to be said; it is a long straggling place, consisting principally of one long street. There was formerly a market here, but that has been discontinued for many years. A fair also, which was held twice a year when the High-street and Market-place were appropriated by a motley tribe of showmen, vendors of confectionery and toys, &c., is now abolished, a movement which is greatly appreciated by the townsmen. The Congregational Church is a handsome building, erected some few years since at a cost of about £4,500, and has a spire 100ft. high. The Wesleyans and Baptists are also repre-

sented here. The Town Hall in the High Street, where the County Court and Petty Sessions for the district are held, and where local and other entertainments take place, has accommodation for about 400 persons, and is a very substantial and imposing building. Good accommodation for visitors may be found at the King's Arms Hotel, in the grounds of which stands the ancient castle before referred to. Christchurch, though small, has a manufacture in which she holds her own, and is, we believe, unequalled—that of fusee-chains for watches and clocks, which has for years supplied employment to some numbers of women and girls, and some few men, these chains being sent to all parts of England, and indeed to almost all parts of the globe. The manufacture is very interesting, and is carried on in three factories, besides a great amount which is done in cottages. A stranger would probably be curious to know the meaning of a gentle kind of tapping which he would hear in passing the windows of many of the cottages in the neighbourhood, and if he allowed his curiosity to lead him to peep in at one of these windows, he would see a woman sitting at the window-seat which serves as a bench, and there picking up little pieces of wire and tapping them with a small hammer in a most mysterious manner; but this is really part of the chain-making, and to an untutored eye seems little short of conjuring. There is, as we have before intimated, a mayor of Christchurch, who is also returning officer at the time of Parliamentary elections, whose duties, and those of his brethren in the corporation are not arduous, the principal being the distribution of some of the local charities of which the mayor for the time being is the trustee. Of these charities there are a great many, some of them very useful, and some rather amusing in their mode of distribution. There is one which provides for the apprenticeship of poor lads and girls to any trade, paying a premium to the master, which enables him to give the apprentice a small salary which otherwise he would not do; another provides for the gift, on the second Sunday in each month, at the Parish Church, of a loaf of bread to each poor person applying for it who attended the communion on the previous Sunday; another for the distribution of a certain number of coats to poor men once a year; another for a number of shillings to be distributed on New Year's Day; and others for pensions and gifts of various amounts and kinds. We now pro-

ded to give a description and short history of the church, for which we are indebted to the "Memorials of Christchurch," by Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., F.S.A., Precentor of Chichester, who has also revised the account for our pages.

According to tradition, King Athelstane was the founder of the earliest monastery here, but the earliest historic reference to the place occurs in a single charter of 939, wherein one weir in Avon at Twynham is given to the Church at Middleton. The Priory is only once mentioned in the reign of Richard III., by Knyghton, as "the Priory of Twynham, which is now called Christchurch." To this church belongs the whole tithe of Christchurch, and a third of the tithes of Holdenhurst. There was a dean and college of secular canons here in the time of the Confessor, with a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a dedication synonymous with that of Christchurch. Bishop Flambard, the architect of Durham cathedral, rebuilt the church, and on his disgrace, in 1150, Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devon, in the reign of Henry I., converted it into a Priory of Austin Canons, at which time Hilary, afterwards bishop of Chichester, was dean. The ancient minster and nine smaller chapels, with the canons' houses, were destroyed by the works of Flambard. The only other indications of the later architectural history of the church are derived from the dedications of altars: those of St. Saviour, the high altar of the canons, and St. Stephen in 1199, by the Bishop of Ross; Holy Trinity, the parochial or vicarage high altar in the nave; St. Peter and St. Paul, SS. Augustine and Gregory, and all the Prophets, by Walter, bishop of Whitherne, Nov. 12, 1214; St. John Baptist and St. Edmund, on Dec. 7, 1214, by the same bishop; and of St. Michael and St. Martin, in 1221, by the Bishop of the Isles; an altar of St. Nicholas is mentioned in the fourteenth year of Edward III. The arms of De Redvers, the last of whom died in 1263, are on the tiles in the revestry. Sir Thomas West, who is interred in the Lady Chapel, in his will, dated 1405, devised that his body should be buried in the "New chapel of our Lady in the mynster of Christchurch."—"I bequeath to the works of Christchurch" (probably those in progress in the choir) "£100, also to the prior 40s., to the sub prior 20s., to each canon 8s. 4d., and £18 18s. 4d. for 4,500 masses, and £100 to the treasury to maintain an obit." Prior Talbot, who died in the year 1420, was

buried in the north choir aisle. It is, therefore, probable that the choir was roofed in temporarily until, with new funds, the rich stone vault could be added. The name of Christchurch belonged only to churches dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Norwich Cathedral, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is often called Christchurch; Canterbury Cathedral, after 1128, was called Christchurch, and Holy Trinity; the name of St. Saviour, Holy Trinity, and Christchurch being used successively. There was a similar instance at Bristol, and in the Austin Canons' Church of Aldgate, London. The name of Christchurch was given to this Priory Church in the twelfth century, but it previously is mentioned under the dedication of the Holy Trinity. Baldwin I. in his charter mentions 'Christ Church of Twynham;' and Richard II. in 1161 calls the town Christchurch. The prior, in a deed of the sixteenth century, says that his conventual church was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and this assertion is borne out by the Cartulary and Domesday. There are two seals in the Augumentation Office of the twelfth century; the earlier is inscribed as the seal of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Toinham, and the latter as that of Christchurch of Twoynham, another form of Twinham—the two villages—the town still presenting two long streets set at right angles. The principal benefactors of the Priory were the De Redvers, Earls of Devon, and their descendants, Isabella, Countess of Albemarle, the Montacutes and Monthermers; charters were also given to the canons by Stephen, Richard I., John, Edward I., II., III., Richard II., and Henry IV. and V. The prior was elected by the free choice of the canons. The patronage of the churches of Sopley, Soffeton, Piddleton, Boldre, Brockenhurst, Lymington, Hordle, Milton, Fleet, Holdenhurst, and Thorley, was in their gift, and large property in land in the neighbourhood and the Isle of Wight maintained them. The church is composed of a nave and choir with aisles, a transept without aisles, but having two eastern chapels in each wing, a processional path, a Lady chapel, with an upper chapel called St. Michael's loft, a western tower, and north porch. The stone of the latter and of the north side of the nave is from Binstead; the limestone columns are from Henden Hill; in the Norman round turret of the north wing and in the choir eastward of the transept Portland oolite is employed. There are shafts of Purbeck marble in the north

porch, and Caen stone is used in Draper's and the Salisbury chapels. The building is of extreme value to architectural students, as it embraces every style of English art from the earliest form of Norman down to the decadence of the Perpendicular period, even to the introduction of cinque-cento ornamentation. The dimensions of the church in feet are as follows:—Nave, 118ft. 9in. long, 21ft. 3in. broad (with aisles 60ft. 6in.), 63ft. high; transepts, 101ft. 2in. long, 24ft. 4in. broad; west tower, east to west, 27ft. 9in. long; north to south, 22ft. 4in. broad, 120ft. high; St. Michael's loft, 58ft. 3in. long, 19ft. 7in. broad; east processional path, 21ft. 2in long; Lady Chapel, 36ft. 4in. long, 21ft. 1in. broad; extreme length, 311ft. 4in. It is longer than any of the Welsh, Irish, or Scotch cathedrals, and in England than those of Rochester, Ripon, Oxford, Bristol, Carlisle, and Manchester.

The Exterior.—TOWER AND WEST FRONT—The west front is formed by the tower; above the great door is a window of six lights, with three transoms, 34 feet by 15 feet; the tracery was restored in 1828. In the next storey is a canopied niche containing an image of the Redeemer; in the belfry storey, 22 feet square, there are two windows of two trefoiled lights in every face, subdivided by a transom, and filled with louvre boards. These windows are separated from each other by a pinnacled and panelled shaft. There are eight bells; two, the fifth and the sixth (named St. Augustine), have a legend of the fourteenth century round their crowns, the rest appear to be of the time of Henry V. One inscription translates thus:—

"Quick, Augustine (while yet the mighty preacher or herald sounds not),
That the Holy Eucharistic Lamb may drive away ills from the weary."

The other—

"All saints be our warning, since that is thy name,
May the virtue of a bell make us live soberly."

THE SPANDRILS of the west door contain the arms of the Priory, and the Montacutes and Monthermers, Earls of Salisbury. The oak doors are modern. Just within the Porch, and almost the first object that strikes the eye, is the handsome marble monument, executed by Weeks, and erected in 1854, to the memory of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, who was drowned by the upsetting

of a boat in the Gulf of Spezzia, 1822. The lines on the tomb, a quotation from one of his own poems, are very appropriate, and are as follows :—

"He has outsoared the shadow of our night,
Envy and calumny, and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men miscall delight
Shall taunt him not, and torture not again ;
From the contagion of the world's slow strain
He is secure, and now can never mourn,
Nor when the spirit's self has ceased to burn
With sparkless ashes load an unlamented urn.'

The original cast of this monument is erected at Boscombe Manor.

Externally, on either side of the tower, are seen the west ends of the nave aisles, which are earlier than the tower, but later than the reredos ; there are indications of arches of communication with the space now occupied by the tower.

North Porch.—An avenue of elm trees leads up to the Early English north porch, which is entered by a deeply-recessed portal. The porch, being used at baptisms, weddings, and funerals, was always placed on the town side for purposes of convenience. The side walls, 40 feet in length, are divided into two bays, each of which is composed of two pointed sub-arches beneath a large pointed arch, with a quartrefoil in the head. The upper storey, probably a muniment-room, or parvise, resembling one at Salisbury Cathedral, is lighted by two pairs of couplets on either side. A beautiful double doorway of six orders, with two cinque-foiled arches, having foilated cusps, and divided by clustered shafts of Purbeck marble, admits the visitor into the church.

The North Side.—The exterior is somewhat disappointing, owing to an appearance of a parochial character, arising from its single western tower, the transepts being lower than the nave, and the loss of the choir parapet and the pinnacle, to which must be added the removal of a central lantern, which is shown in the cornice of Draper's screen ; indeed, two fragments of its east wall with small windows still remain in the broken gable at the end of the nave, with portions of the ancient ceiling. In the nave aisle, Early English buttresses and coupled lancets, under a comprising arch, have been added to the original Norman building ; Early

English ashlar has entirely cased over a fine external arcade of intersecting arches, with flat buttresses, which resembled the corresponding work of its architect, Flambard, at Durham. The clerestory resembles the windows of the aisle, and is an early specimen of plate-tracery. In the aisle the round-headed loops which lighted the triforium remain quite perfect. At the angle formed by the aisle and north wing of the transept there was formerly a two-storeyed building, probably connected with the sacristan's office; the upper room communicated with the nave aisle by a staircase, not long since destroyed.

THE TRANSEPT.—The north wing retains in its west wall the circular-headed window with the billet ornament, and at the south-west angle a peculiar cluster of cylindrical shafts carried to a height half way up the elevation. The north front has a noble arcade in the basement, under a billeted string-course; a small niche, apparently for a light, called "the lamp of the dead," and visible from the cemetery, remains in it; the great north window is Perpendicular. A circular Norman turret is attached to the north-east angle; it is covered with arcades, and a bold reticulated channel; the string-courses are enriched with the billet scollop and chevron ornaments. The east front has been shorn of its original Norman apse, which has been replaced by two Decorated chapels. A large-pointed window has also been inserted in the upper stage. There are traces of a door in the angles formed by this wing with the choir.

THE PARAPET consists of open quatrefoils in circles.

THE TRANSEPT.—The south wing retains its apsidal Norman chapel with a semi-conical roof and a table moulding under it on the east side, with clusters of cylindrical shafts at the spring of the apse on each side; the windows are, one round-headed, and the other Early English, forming a triplet included under a comprising arch. In the east wall there is a window of coupled round-headed lights under a comprising arch, with good ornaments. A sacristy of the Early English period has encroached upon its northern wall.

At the south-east angle of the transept there is a circular staircase turret, which terminates octagonally above the parapet. The south front, which has been strengthened by three buttresses, contains a depressed segmental window under a gabled parapet below

the roof gable, two tiers of corbel brackets, and traces of two fine round-arched windows show that a Slype, with a room above it, must have intervened at this point between the transept and the chapter-house.

THE CHOIR.—The clerestory consists of four lofty Perpendicular windows of four lights, divided by flying buttresses of bold design; the aisle has obtusely arched, dwarf-looking windows separated by graduated buttresses, which have debased cappings. The original pediments may be seen on the south. The parapet consists of quatrefoiled open work, under a simple coping. A turret staircase is attached to the east angle, and communicates with a later staircase leading to St. Michael's loft over the Lady Chapel, which has cut several of the original windows into half their proper size. The doors leading to the chantries at the end of the presbytery aisles are observable on both sides of this portion of the church.

THE LADY CHAPEL, of elegant design, has well-proportioned windows, that to the east being of five lights; below which is the archway of a door which was used by the workmen for introducing materials during the progress of the works. The size and projection of the angle buttresses, which would be disproportionate to a structure less lofty than a two-storeyed building, have been quoted as a proof that the loft and lower chapel were built at the same time. The loft formerly was accessible only through a doorway pierced in the lower structure, now walled up, for the exterior door of the staircase, in the parish churchyard, is of far later date. The destination of the eastern arch in the Lady Chapel illustrated by the presumption that the chapel, processional path, and eastern chantries of the choir aisles were of earlier date than the choir itself, founded upon indications in the junction of the masonry, and the existence of a blocked-up doorway, in the former west wall of the Lady Chapel, between its vaulting and the floor of the loft; another similar arch is found in the same wall, which is said to have been raised during the presumed rebuilding of the choir, of which it formed the east end. The facing of the lower wall of the Lady Chapel is towards the west, while that of the upper portion towards the east once formed an exterior front before the additional loft was erected. The Lady Chapel was completed before 1405, the year in which Sir T. West directed his body to be interred in it. The side windows of St. Michael's loft

(or upper chapel) are of a domestic character, square-headed, with foliated lights and transomed; the corbels of the dripstones are grotesquely carved.

THE NAVE, south side.—The flat Norman pilaster buttresses still remain, with the canons' door at the west end, and the peculiar prior's door at the east end. It is round-headed, and eminently French in its character. According to a legend, a party of French monks, terrified by a dragon which rose out of the sea, put into the haven for shelter, and remained here in the twelfth or thirteenth century. The aisle windows have been inserted during the Decorated period. A series of stucco arch heads probably conceal a Norman arcade, continued along the walls. Remains of a large drain and of an aumbry for books (this alley of the cloister being used for study) should be observed, as well as the marks of a roof and the remains of a staircase, which led to the dormitory at the west end.

The Interior.—The NAVE, completed in the time of Henry I., is a noble example of Norman architecture, with, however, a very early pointed clerestory; the repewing of the nave in 1840, with high seats and cast-iron poppies, has materially impaired the impression produced by this integrally grand building. The stucco vaulting was added by Garbett in 1819, and that of the west tower in 1820. There were stumps of moulded stone ribs about five feet in length rising above the clerestory from the capitals, showing that a stone vault was contemplated at one period. The west, or Te Deum, window was glazed in 1861 by Lavers and Barraud. The nave was built by Peter, the third prior, 1200. The massive huge piers of the central arcade, with clustered columns, consisting of square and semi-circular members, are relieved by the double half-pillars which are semi-cylindrical in form; and the clustered pillars of the base storey and triforium produce a very grand and imposing building. On each side, the well-proportioned and effective lower arcade is separated from the aisles by seven noble semi-circular arches enriched with the chevron ornament, exclusive of two half-piers now incorporated with the west tower, which has unfortunately usurped the place of the old Norman front. The capitals are relieved by stiff foliage or volutes; on the north side in the first bay there are two heads inserted, and in the third bay on the south side are two griffins.

Each bay of the triforium consists of two coupled arches supported on a single pillar within a round-headed comprising-arch, which has bold mouldings and double columns, separated by square members; on the south side the central shaft is enriched with a reticulated ornament; and in the easternmost bay on the north side, which was co-extensive with the western compartment of the Norman choir, the sub-arches have a billet moulding, and the tympanum is filled with a scollop ornament. In the east wall on the north side there remains a window which once opened into the transept. On the south side two heads have been built into the tympanum of the first and second bays westward of the transept at a recent period.

THE NAVE AISLES.—The north aisle still retains its original stone vaulting, the north aisle being later than the south aisle, which was built first in order to complete the cloister; but the windows, which are widely splayed on the inside, have plate tracery of the Early English period, consisting of coupled lancets under a quatrefoil within a comprising arch; the soffits are groined, and have ribs springing from slender shafts. A curious legend, similar to one preserved in Malmesbury Abbey Church, was connected with a "miraculous beam" in this aisle. The timber was drawn out as if an elastic material by the touch of a strange workman, who wrought without wages, and never spoke a word with his fellows. Another tradition records that the foundations of the first church were laid on St. Catherine's hill, and removed by unseen hands at night, until a new site beside the meeting of the waters of the Stour and Avon was chosen by the builders.

THE SOUTH AISLE, in addition to the stone vault, retains a fine wall arcade, richly ornamented with a cable and billet ornament, and supported upon shafts which have capitals wrought into foliage and flowers. The vault has pointed arches and chamfered ribs, transverse and diagonal of a very early character. One of the original round-headed windows remains at the west end, the remainder are restorations. At the west end the stairs which led to the dormitory remain in the depth of the wall, which is nearly seven feet thick. In the second bay from the west is a small holy water stoup, used by the monks when entering the church from the dormitory, and also served as the "receptacle" into which the residue of the holy water was poured after the conventual

offices had been sprinkled on Sundays. In the fourth bay is a very large aumbry, once used for keeping the bier, hearse, and lights used in funerals. At the east end the arch is carried on corbels representing heads.

THE TRANSEPT.—The north wing retains a bold Norman arcade, access being gained by a gallery crossing the base of the north window. An indented string is carried above the single round-headed window of the basement, which is arcaded. In the north wall is a sepulchral recess of the thirteenth century; in it was laid a slab of Purbeck marble, with an incised cross of the fifteenth century, now laid in the south choir aisle. The two eastern chapels, restored by the present vicar, exhibit a most interesting and remarkable instance of the gradual transition from the Early English into the Decorated period; the bosses of foliage are richly carved, and the corbel heads or capitals which support the vaulting ribs are good. There are brackets for images in the east wall, and a fine arch opens into the transept. The larger window is of three unfoliated lights, with cinquefoils in circles in the tracery; the smaller window is of two lights, without foliations, under a cinquefoil. An insulated and panelled buttress pier has been added to support the arch adjoining the choir aisle. In the west wall there is an exquisite double archway with groining, ingeniously contrived to mask the thickness of the wall, and enriched with foliated cusps, which opens into two chapels, which were built by the De Redvers, Earls of Devon, the last of whom died in 1263, and the last female descendant in 1293. The eagle of the Montacute and Monthermer families appears on the chantry. Until 1790 a stone altar remained in front of one of these chapels; and a tessellated pavement with armorial bearings was preserved up to that date. The angle-headed doorway, surmounted by a curious finial, led into the stair turret. These are now walled up. Under the north transept is an Early Norman apsidal crypt, 30 feet by 12 feet, and 9 feet 7 inches high, with aumbries in the walls; in it were discovered about 1,590 human bones. These have been removed and interred in the churchyard. It has a simple barrel-head vault, divided by broad, flat arches, with slight chamfers rising from pilasters; a flight of steps led into the garth from the apse. There is a corresponding crypt in the south wing. The chamber over the chapels formed the tracing room used by

the canons, and Mr. Ferrey discovered the design of the Decorated window, now inserted over the prior's door in the nave aisle, punctured upon the wall.

THE SOUTH WING retains an arcading upon the west wall. The organ, by Willis, 1865, is placed in a gallery corresponding to a similar deformity raised in 1820 over gigantic pews in the north wing. In 1788 the beautiful stone vault was begun to be destroyed, and a few of the sculptured perpendicular bosses, finally removed in 1820, remain in the north choir aisle. There is a good band of capitals on the clustered shafts in the west wall, which contains a round-headed window. The original doorway into the slype remains in the wall partly concealed by Perpendicular additions communicating with a roughly-arched wall passage, which is lighted by loops and has a doorway. The western arch is Early English. The shafts in the jambs of the great south window of six lights are of Norman date. An arch opens into the eastern apsidal chapel. This chapel was restored by the late Bishop Harris, of Gibraltar; under the crypt below it is a subterranean passage with a barrel vault and tile pavement. Adjoining the south choir aisle is a beautiful thirteenth century Sacristy, of the time of Henry III., traditional Early English, with a simple and effective vault, three good sedilia with trefoiled heads and Purbeck shafts, and relics of a tile pavement, covered with beautiful patterns and the arms of the De Redvers, Earls of Devon. An exquisite capital of oak leaves erect should be observed against the great south-west pier of this Sacristy, as well as the curious manner in which the later Perpendicular aisle has been connected with the north wall, in which a loop remains at a height of some feet above the floor, through it the thuribler watched for the proper time when he ought to carry up the censer to the high altar. The open Perpendicular parclose of the south transept, at the beginning of the present century, was converted into altar rails and gates to the choir aisles. The gate-posts upon the north side are formed out of the timbers of the *Royal William*, 100 guns. There is a crypt below the transept, and a treasury above the chapel, which no doubt was that of St. Stephen, consecrated in 1199.

THE ROOD SCREEN was used for reading the Gospel and Epistle in the time of High Mass, and derived its name from the cross or rood erected upon it. It is composed of a plain base,

surmounted with a row of thirteen panelled quatrefoils; over them is a string-course, with a double tier of canopied niches of the richest and most elaborate workmanship; five large niches, with pedestals, each consisting of four short columns and bases having boldly carved floriated capitals, flank either side of the square-headed choir door, with a line of twelve smaller niches above, separated by graduated buttresses which merge into pyramidal heads, and thence terminate in angular pinnacles. The square-headed door appears to have been an afterthought; the shields contained coats of arms, which have been unfortunately defaced; traces still remain where the old choir gates or doors were hung. By the side of the inner staircase is the hole through which the rope of the sacryng bell, hung in the tower, passed.

THE CHOIR, which was confined to the use of the canons, and for offices said in community, such as the Canonical Hours, is Perpendicular, mainly of the time of Henry VI. "Baldwin, Earl of Devon (so the register informs us), was the first founder, and his successor to the time of Isabella de Fortibus, and at present the Earls of Salisbury are regarded as founders." The arms of the Montacutes and Monthermers occur on the bosses and on the tiles under the Salisbury chapel. The last baron, who held the titles before they were conveyed into the family of Nevill by his heiress, died in 1428. The initials, however, of Prior Eyre (W. E.) on the bosses, on the buttressing piers, and the south choir aisle arch, show that the vaulting was not completed until the reign of Henry VII., between 1502 and 1520. There is also a fragment of the royal arms in a lesser light of one of the north windows, with the three fleur-de-lys of France, which were first borne by Henry VI. Four lofty windows, with tracery of Portland stone, light the choir on either side. Panelling supplies the place of a triforium. The arches are low, depressed, and obtusely pointed; in front of them are fifteen stalls on either hand, and six range against the rood screen; three—the prior's, sub-prior's, and precentor's seats—are canopied; the latter is on the south-east side. They bear quaint sculptures, three men arguing; two of them having the thistle and shamrock issuing from their mouths, a baboon in a cowl, a zany, a fox preaching to geese, monsters, mermaids, dragons, an artizan, a head with ass's ears, a porpoise, beasts of various kinds, griffins,

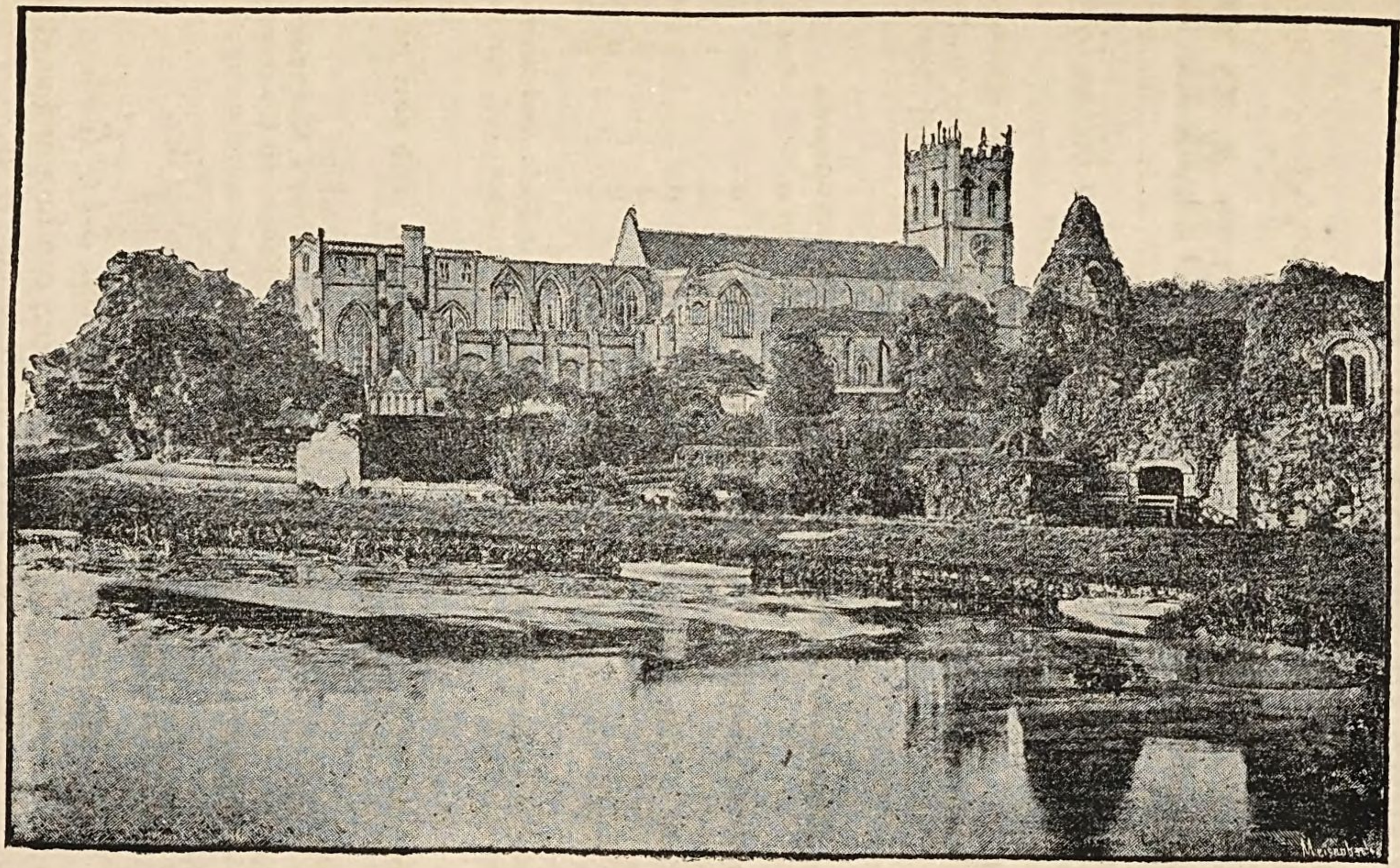
and grotesques, erected by William Eyre, prior. These curious carvings were mostly from the Bestiaries, or books of natural history, fables, and calendars of the seasons, having an allegorical or symbolical meaning. The style of the wainscot, which is later, verges on the cinque-cento. The vaulting is of a very graceful and somewhat unusual form, with pendants and bosses. The liernes, uniting the diagonal and crown ribs, form a beautiful stellated cross. The enclosed walls naturally direct the eye eastward. A few ancient tiles have been relaid in the floor. Colour remains on the capitals, and on the figures below the brackets, on the bosses of the vault, and in the quatrefoils of the panelling. The bosses bear the initials of Prior W. Eyre, an angel over the altar bearing a church with a central tower, the sacred monogram, and the arms of the Montacutes. The pendants, which resemble church-lanterns, are supported by angels bearing shields, painted with the symbols of the Passion. On the south side of the choir is a coffin lid, with a floriated cross. In the tracery lights of the north window are—1. Fragments of glass, the royal arms with the three fleur-de-lys of France, the face of an angel, turreted towers; 2. An angel holding a church, an angel bearing a shield with the Priory arms—gules, a cross, vair; 3. Turreted towers.

THE PRESBYTERY stands on a Norman crypt, in which is the chantry altar of De Redvers; this is now walled up to form a family vault for the Earls of Malmesbury. The presbytery was only used by the celebrant and his assistants at the time of High Mass. On a grand high-place, with a broad flight of four stairs, flanked by the Salisbury chapel on the north, stands a matchless reredos. It is of three storeys, with five compartments in each tier, and represents the tree of the genealogy of our Lord. On one hand is David with his harp, and on the other Solomon in meditation; between them sleeps Jesse; above are the Epiphany and Nativity, while the shepherds gaze towards a heavenly host gathered above the Holy Spirit. On the central bracket is the head of the Man of Sorrows crowned with thorns, but surmounted with fruits and flowers, typical of the world's blessings purchased by His sufferings. Thirty-two smaller niched figures cover the six buttresses, and nine larger niches once held effigies of the saints. The upper part consists of a rich cornice and cresting. The oak altar was the gift of A. W. Pugin, Esq.; the Glastonbury chairs

were presented by . Broad flights of stairs on either side lead down to the aisle for the use of assistants in processions.

The monuments in the sanctuary are on the south side, where the sedilia once stood, Harriet, Viscountess Fitzharris (died September, 1815); statue by Flaxman. North side: Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, mother of Cardinal Pole (beheaded May 27, 1541, and buried in St. Peter's Church, in the Tower of London); a beautiful chantry of Caen stone with transomed windows, rich niches, sculptured bosses, and stripes of arabesque moulding, the gem of the church, mutilated by order of King Henry VIII. It has two four-light windows with battlemented transoms in its north and south walls, a panelled basement, and richly-carved string-courses and niches on either side of the buttresses. There are three canopied niches over the altar-place, a large west niche, and doorways on the north-west and south-west sides. There are twelve tabernacles on the north side. This is suggested to have been the work of Torregiano.

South Choir Aisle.—In this aisle are mutilated sculptures of the Death, Assumption, and Coronation of the Virgin, now arranged on a bracket; and these monuments—the Suffragan Bishop of Napoli, John Draper, the last prior (died 1552); a chantry at the east end with a screen of Caen stone, and a slab in front of the door. When his grave was opened the chalice it contained was carelessly given away. A chantry-priest's door, square-headed, adjoins it on the south side; the window, by Lavers and Barraud, is a memorial of Mrs. Walcott, of Winkton, who died 1863. In the North Choir Aisle, which retains its west Norman arch, there are bosses from the vaulting of the south transept, and a bowl of black marble, part of a Norman octagonal font, with sculptures from the life of our Saviour. The fifteenth century font has been removed to Bransgore Church. The following monuments are here:—William and Margaret, late Perpendicular chantry and wooden screen, having on it heads of the founders and a pelican; with a ceiling painted with the red and white roses; it retains two small brackets for cruets and a water-drain. North Wall: Robert White (died 1619), table-tomb and panelled arch; a chantry-priest's door; eastern chantry; Sir John and Dame Chidioke, of Dorset (the knight was slain, 1449, in the Wars of the Roses; his



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helmet was long preserved in the sacristy); high tomb and effigies of alabaster, removed in 1791 from the chapel in the north wing of the transept; the lady represented is Catherine, daughter of Ralph Lumley. There is a Perpendicular canopied water-drain, with cruet-brackets in the south wall; on the north side are three brackets, and a large square aumbry. The glazing in the east window is by Lavers and Barraud, 1860. The monument to J. Barnes, who died 1815, is by Chantrey. There are several monuments in the aisle and processional path to members of the families of Walcott, Rose, and Brander, including one to Mr. Gustavus Brander, F.S.A., the well-known geologist and antiquary.

THE LADY CHAPEL was completed before 1406, and probably previous to 1395, as we gather from the wills of the Wests, the ancestors of the present Earl de la Warr. The matrices for the posts of a parclose still remain in the pavement. It has a vault similar to that of the choir, sedilia, and a superb reredos, consisting of three tiers of canopied niches with canopied tabernacles in the twelve buttresses, of the date of Henry VI., 16 feet high; and its original altar, with a slab of Purbeck marble, 11 feet by 3 feet 10 inches. Such instances of preservation are extremely rare: there is another at Arundel. The splays of the windows, which are of four trefoiled lights, are highly and unusually ornamented with quatrefoiled panelling. The western and part of the next bay have a trefoiled arcading with sub-arches, trifoliated and crocketed pediments, and panelling above with quatrefoiled string-course. The pendants of the vaulting contain musical instruments. On the south side is the original door to the conventual cemetery. Over the entrance hang *fac similes* of the flags of the Christchurch Volunteer Artillery, raised at the close of the last century. The chapel contains the following monuments:—North side: Thomas, Lord West, a high tomb, recessed behind a screen of much later date. It consists of ten Purbeck marble shafts and foliated arches, under a quatrefoiled entablature, with shields and foliage ornament. South side: Lady Alice, his mother (died 1395), a similar monument; she was the daughter of Reginald Fitz-Piers, baron of Wolverley, and by her will, dated Hynton Martell, Dorset, July 15, 1393, desired that her body should be carried to Christchurch, and there buried at the first mass, with a taper of 6lbs. standing and burning at her head, and another at her feet.

THE ST. MICHAEL'S LOFT, once a chapel with a priest's room, and retaining the flanking niches of the altar, is in the storey above the Lady Chapel; it has been used since 1662 as a school, founded by John Newburgh; in which Bingley, the naturalist; Warner, the county historian; and Admiral Sir Harry Neale were educated.

There are remains of the Porter's Lodge, which adjoined the great Gatehouse of the Close; the Priory Mill; the water walk and Paradise of the Canons, on the south side.

MEMBER FOR THE BOROUGH.

C. E. BARING YOUNG, Esq., elected 1886.

WIMBORNE.

——:o:——

THERE are two ways of reaching this highly interesting town, either by rail from Bournemouth West Station, or by road, which in fine weather is by far the more preferable route.

Supposing the reader to concur in this opinion, he proceeds up Richmond Hill, following the turnpike road till he arrives at Moordown School-Church; a short distance from this the road dips and divides into three branches. The one to the left is the road, passing along which the pretty village of Kinson is reached, and no further direction is needed until within three miles of Wimborne a view of Canford Manor is obtained with its fine park. A little further on is the lodge, and the first turning to the right introduces the lovely little village of Canford, nestling in clumps of fine ancestral trees. In the absence of the family, the carriage drive through the park to the Wimborne Road is open, but as the only intimation of such absence will be the open or closed gates, the visitor, after a drive of a mile, is very likely to return in chagrin at finding the exit closed. It is better, therefore, to take a sharp turn to the left, and through a genuine country lane, crowded in the season with wild flowers, compensate himself with a fine view of the surrounding country, which may here and there be obtained through gaps in the hedge. A short distance on and turn to the right, the road crosses the rails of the London and South-Western Railway, beyond which again on the right, crossing the Somerset and Dorset Railway, the road enters Wimborne. There is nothing striking on entering the town from this point, but having safely accomplished the journey of nearly ten miles, the visitor is glad to stable his steed and change his mode of travelling.

Wimborne is a town of great antiquity, and is situate on the River Avon, near its confluence with the Stour, and it is commonly supposed to derive its name from the Saxon bourne, a

brook, and wind, the head of a river; though Camden produces it from the Saxon bourne, and a part or corruption of a part of its Roman name *Vindogladia*. The Saxon name was *Vinburnham;* this is probably correct, many persons calling it Wimbourne and Vinbourne to this day. Ancient historians record many items of interest and importance connected with this town, particularly in the time of the Saxons, when it was seized by Ethelwald, Edward the Elder's cousin german, who sought to gain the throne. Leland mentions a nunnery erected here by St. Cuthberga, sister of Ina, one of the West Saxon kings, some time between A.D., 705 and 722. Camden says it was founded in 713, "when upon a lothing wearinesse of wedlock she had sued out a divorce from her owne husband, King of Northumberland." This monastery was destroyed by the Danes between A.D., 978 and 1015, and Edward the Confessor restored it, or rather caused to be erected on its site, upon an enlarged scale, the present building, with an establishment of a dean, four prebendaries, three vicars, four priests, and four clerks. There was also established, temp. Henry VIII., by Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, a chantry within the college the chaplain of which chantry was to be continually resident, and diligently teach grammar in the same form and manner as was then or should at any future time be taught at Eton and Westminster.

This establishment existed till 1547, when it was dissolved by Edward VI., and its revenues seized, but he "continued the four priests and four clerks called secondaries, also the aforesaid grammar school and master, or schoolmaster thereof, allowing yearly between the aforesaid four priests and four clerks towards their support £40, and to the aforesaid schoolmaster for his stipend £10 2s. 11d. yearly, to be received at the receipt of the Exchequer."

Queen Elizabeth afterwards re-granted a portion of the revenues towards the foundation of the grammar school, and willed that "such school should from thenceforth be called the Grammar School of the foundation of Queen Elizabeth in Wimborne Minster in the county of Dorset." By this charter she reserved a crown-rent of £4c.

In the reign of James, the validity of the charter being questioned, it was surrendered to the king, who, in consideration of £600, confirmed it and remitted the annual crown-rent.

Again, in the reign of Charles I., the crown took proceedings to annul the charter, and the inhabitants surrendered it into the king's hands, who, in consideration of £1,000, regranted the whole to twelve governors, who were, amongst other things, to provide three priests, three clerks, four choristers, two singing men called chanters, and an organist for the service of the church, and a schoolmaster and undermaster for the grammar school, which establishment was kept up with a revenue of £400 a year until 1848, when the whole scheme was reorganised by a master in chancery, and settled on a more extensive scale, and they now possess annual revenues of about £3,000.

The new school buildings, in the Elizabethan style, from designs by Messrs. Morris and Nebson, were opened in April, 1851, by Dr. Edward Denison, then Bishop of Salisbury, and there are now about eighty boys at the school, who pay three guineas a year for instruction in French, mathematics, and English, the classics being taught free to boys between the ages of eight and eighteen.

It is contemplated to establish a scholarship at one of the Universities as soon as the funds of the school will permit. The church which still retains the name of St. Cuthberga, and gives the name of Minster to this town, is a venerable cruciform structure, with several peculiarities of style in its architecture. It has two towers, one springing from the transepts, and the other at the western extremity of the building. The central tower is the most ancient part of the exterior of the Minster. It is built of red sandstone from Ringwood, and has eight Norman windows, two on each side, between which is a blank pointed arch, the whole supported by shafts with carved capitals. On the second storey are seven semicircular arches on each side intersecting each other, and thus forming other pointed arches. The shafts of these have also sculptured capitals.

This tower formerly had a spire of extraordinary height, which fell in 1600, but fortunately, though the church was full at the time, and 'the stones bathered all the lead and brake much of the timber of the roofe of the church, yet without anie hurte to the people."[1]

The western tower, said to have been built about 1460, is 100

[1] Coker's *Survey of Dorset.*

feet high, and divided into two storeys, surmounted by pinnacles ornamented with crockets and finials.

The belfry has a chime of eight bells, two having been added by subscription in 1689, weighing 36½ cwt. The interior of the church was, in 1856-57, carefully restored by T. H. Wyatt, Esq., diocesan architect, and is very imposing from its grand and excellent proportions, particularly the four massive circular arches in the transept which support the tower.

In the interior of the western tower is a curious old orrery of the sixteenth century, in connection with the clock, showing the age and phases of the moon, the revolution of the planets, and place of the sun according to the Copernican system.

Also in connection with this clock is a quarter Jack.

There is a similar clock and orrery in Wells Cathedral, and these are believed to be the only two extant.

There is also an ancient octagonal font of Purbeck marble, and a handsome window (subject, the Twelve Apostles), in memory of Mrs. Troyte Bullock, eldest daughter of H. W. B. Portman, Esq., of Dean's Court, and wife of G. Troyte Bullock, Esq., of North Coker, Somerset.

The choir contains handsomely carved stalls.

In the north aisle is a handsome monument to Mr. Thomas Hanham. The north porch was erected to the memory of the late Right Hon. G. Bankes, M.P. for the county. There are also several memorial windows.

In the north choir aisle is an alabaster monument of Sir Edward Uvedale, dated 1606, which has been recently restored; and on the right hand side is the mutilated figure of a Knight Templar, which was found buried in the market-place, supposed to be about 600 years old and to represent one of the lords of Hinton Martel. There is no vestige of any description.

In this aisle are the Fryer, Castleman, and Courtenay windows, as well as one to the memory of the Rev. Jas. May, for thirty-six years master of the Grammar School; and monuments to Mr. Joseph Collett, a benefactor to the poor of the parish, and to two daughters of Daniel Defoe, with an inscription written by him.

On the south side of the chancel is a pointed arch, and beneath this a fine tomb with recumbent alabaster figures of John De Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and of his wife Margaret. The tomb

was erected by his only daughter, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII. The Duke's figure is beautifully carved, and represents him in armour and with the collar of S.S. round his neck, his left hand holding a gauntlet, and his right clasping that of his wife. The figure of his wife is attired in a robe of state, a coronet on her head, and a string of beads in her left hand and rings on both. Figures of angels support the heads of both; the feet of the Duke rest on a recumbent lion, and those of his wife on an antelope. Over the tomb, suspended on an iron bracket, is a helmet, supposed to have been worn by the Duke. Under the corresponding arch on the side of the choir is a plain grey marble tomb, erected for Gertrude, second wife of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter. Along the verge of this tomb may be traced the remains of a brass inscription :-- " . . . Conjux quandam Henrici Courtenay Marchionis Exon et Mater Edwardi Cortenay nuper do " . . .

The east window is very remarkable, and is believed to be unique. It is a lancet triplet with circular headings, the moulding of which is supported by shafts of Purbeck marble. In the centre circle is a quatrefoil light, and on either side are six foils. The window is filled in with old Italian stained glass, the gift of the late W. J. Bankes, Esq. The middle light represents the genealogy of our Saviour, beginning at Jesse. In the pavement near the altar is a brass in three pieces, dated 872, marking the grave of King Ethelred, who was slain in battle with the Danes at Martin. The following inscription may be traced on the centre piece (which after all is copper, and evidently placed to supply the original, which was mislaid, and afterwards discovered between the leaves of one of the books in the Library) :—" In hoc loco quiescat corpus S. Etheldredi Regis West Saxonum Martyris qui anno domini DCC. XXII. XXIII. Aprilis per manus Danorum paganorum occubuit." Camden speaks of this tomb in 1610 as "having been recently repaired," and of the inscription as a *new* inscription.

The tomb of Anthony Ettricke, Recorder of Poole, who, having protested that he would be buried neither in nor out of the church, above or below ground, opened the wall on a level with the pavement, and deposited a coffin in which his remains were placed at his death in 1703. He bequeathed a sufficient sum to keep the

arch and coffin in repair. He was the magistrate who committed the Duke of Monmouth after his capture at Shag Heath during his flight from the battle of Sedgemoor.

In this aisle are also memorial windows to a member of the Hanham family, to John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and Margaret Beaumont, his duchess, and also a very tasteful monument to the memory of W. G. Hawtrey Bankes, Esq., V.C., of the 7th Hussars, who was killed at Lucknow on the 6th of April, 1858. The tablet was erected by his brother officers.

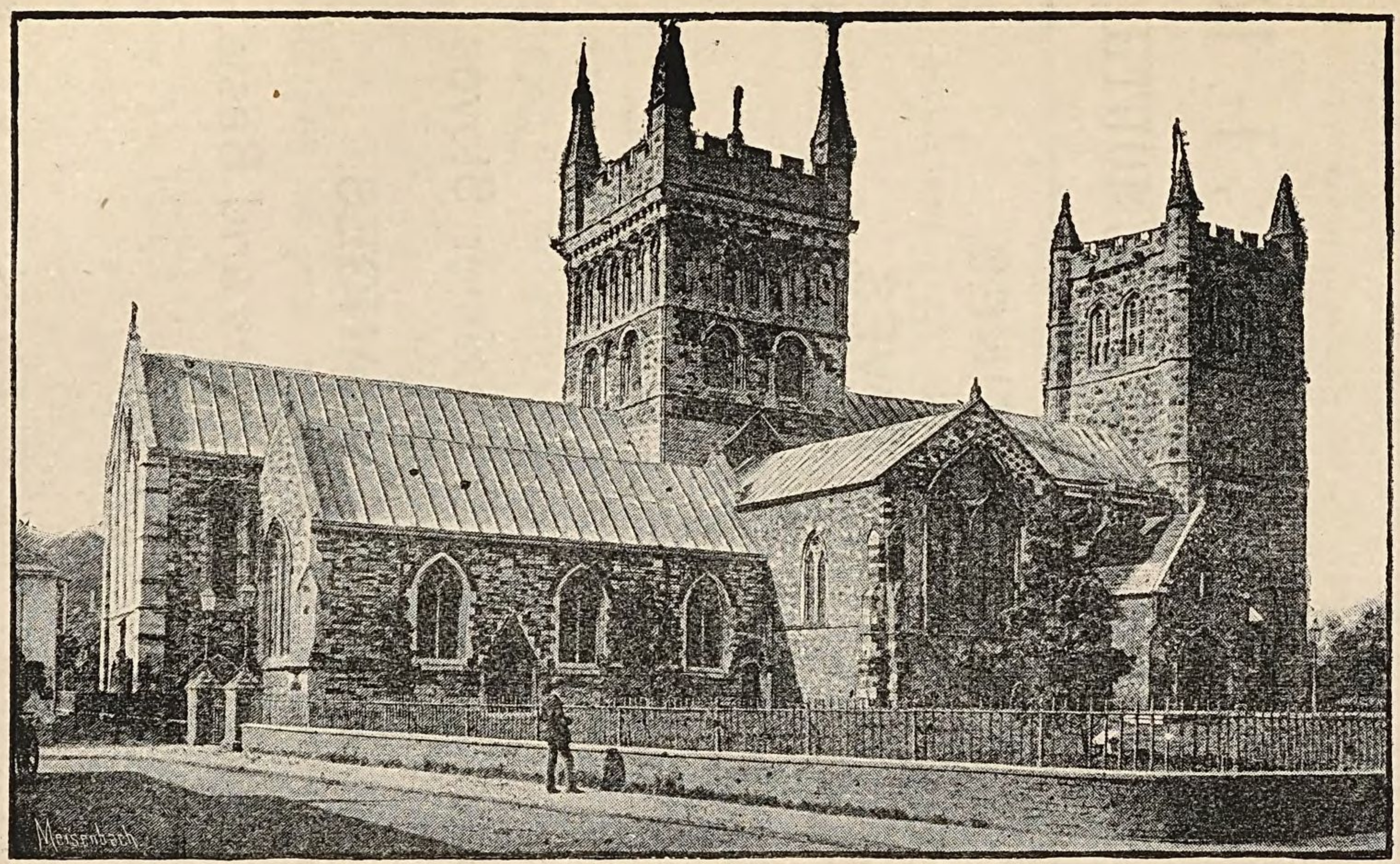
The organ was built by Schmidt in 1764, and rebuilt in 1856.

Passing through the vestry the library is reached. Here are some rare and curious books attached by chains to iron rods; several curiosities, amongst others the plate bearing the inscription belonging to the brass of Ethelred. It is now preserved in a glass case, together with an ancient pot which was let down for alms. Here is a very ancient Polyglot Bible in four volumes, and an old illustrated black letter Bible.

While the poet Prior (who is said to have been born in Wimborne, 21st July, 1664) was once consulting an ancient book, "The History of the World," he fell asleep, and the candle, by the light of which he was reading, fell upon the book, and burned holes in many of the pages. To remedy as far as possible his carelessness the poet very patiently restored the consumed places by filling the holes neatly with fresh paper, and supplying the whole of the missing text with his pen. In the south aisle are memorial windows given by Lord Malmesbury, Mrs. Hill, and Mr. Lewer, as well as several monuments.

There is cathedral service three times on Sunday and on Wednesday evenings, and there are daily morning prayers. In continuation of an ancient usage, the benches in the chancel are covered with white linen. On the restoration of the church, 1856–57, the pewing was removed and open oak benches substituted. The external length of the building, from east to west, is 200 feet. The nave is 70 feet long by 27 feet broad. The length of the choir 65 feet, and its breadth 21 feet.

A mile and a half from Wimborne is Canford Manor, the seat of Lord Wimborne. A large portion of the present building, in the Tudor style, was erected from designs by Sir Charles Barry, architect of the Houses of Parliament. Here is still to be seen



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the kitchen of John of Gaunt, with apparatus for roasting an ox whole. The late Queen Dowager (Adelaide) formerly lived here, and during the last few years several members of the Royal Family have honoured it by their presence.

The church has some handsome monumental tablets and stained glass windows. At the house are several winged bulls, &c., brought from Nineveh by Sir H. Layard, and presented by him to Sir John Josiah Guest, M.P., father of the present owner. The manor extends over the river to the sea, and includes in its privileges a right to a fishery there, which is exercised once a year under the name of the "Royal Haul." About three and a half miles from Wimborne, in a north-westerly direction, is Badbury Rings, a circular camp, considered to be a British work, and where Edward the Elder is said to have halted in 901 on his march to Wimborne to do battle with Ethelwald. It consists of three concentric ramparts and ditches, the outside circumference being 1,738 yards. It has entrances on the north-east and west sides. The crown is planted with firs, and is a prominent object for many miles. It is a capital place for picnics and parties of pleasure, and from its summit can be seen a magnificent panorama from the Isle of Purbeck to the Needles, all the charming woods and dells intervening.

In the neighbourhood is Kingston Lacy, the seat of Mrs. Bankes, which contains a choice collection of paintings, amongst them some of the finest productions of Velasques, Vandyke, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Raphael, and other masters. In the park is an Egyptian obelisk from Philœ, the foundation of which was laid by the Duke of Wellington in 1827. Here are kept the keys and seal of Corfe Castle.

Of the town of Wimborne little can be recorded. It is one of those quiet country towns often met with in the West of England. Its principal feature being its Minster, which naturally raises it somewhat in importance. It is on the London and South-Western Railway Company's lines, and connects with it the service of the Somerset and Dorset Company's traffic, and since the construction of the lines to Salisbury and from Bournemouth to Poole, the importance of the station has risen considerably.

The Post Office is situated in the High Street, and is under the charge of Mrs. Housden, the postmistress, who, we may mention, is an authority upon subjects connected with the town or Minster.

CORFE CASTLE.

—:o:—

SITUATED in the Isle of Purbeck, this ruin has always been an object of deep interest, and visitors to Bournemouth will find it affords an excellent day's "outing," whether they seek a simple inspection of the magnificent ruins, or combine with it a pleasant picnic.* Though its distance by road is nineteen miles, that way of reaching it is very frequently preferred to the railway, as well appointed and comfortable Chars-a-Banc leave the square almost daily. To drive to Corfe Castle, proceed by way of Parkstone as far as the Sloop Inn, where turn to the right till Lytchett Gate is reached, from thence by way of Wareham to Corfe. On the way is passed Upton—the property of the Tichborne family, which figured so largely in the proceedings against "The Claimant."

The first question which naturally arises in our mind is as to the date of erection, and there can be little doubt that there was a fortress here in the reign of Alfred, because his daughter Ethelgiva, the first Abbess of Shaftesbury, held certain rights in the Castle, and this would fix the earliest known period of its existence at the year 875 or 877. It is, however, with Elfrida, the queen of Edgar, that the history of these noble ruins commences, and she introduces herself and the Castle to the notice of posterity with the memory of a most foul and cruel deed, the murder of her son Edward. Hutchins, in his "History of Dorset," quoting from Brompton, gives the following account of this atrocity :—"This unfortunate prince, hunting in a large wood near Wareham, when the chase was ended, towards evening, recollecting that his brother resided hard by, resolved to make him a visit. Near this wood was Elfrida's house, where his mother was brought up in a place called *Corph* (Br. *a body*), three miles from Wareham, where now a famous Castle is built. He had lost his attendants, which Elfrida having notice of, thought it a favourable opportunity to execute her wicked purpose, and went to meet him with her wicked

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* Permission should be obtained from the Warden of the Castle to hold a Picnic.

retinue, and in a most affable and friendly manner invited him to alight, which he declined, but expressed a wish to see his brother. She then called for wine, which he had scarce put to his lips when one of her attendants, who had given the king the kiss of peace, stabbed him in the back, or, as others say, in the belly. Knighton and Huntingdon say Elfrida herself gave him both the kiss and the mortal wound whilst he was drinking. Finding himself wounded, he rode away; but, fainting with loss of blood, his foot became entangled in the stirrup, and he was dragged a considerable way till the horse stopped of its own accord. The servants sent by Elfrida to know the issue of her treachery, found the unhappy prince dead, terribly defaced with the flints over which he had been dragged. The queen, to conceal the fact, ordered his body to be lodged in a house near, where it was covered with such mean clothes as were at hand. On this spot a church was afterwards built. In the morning the queen, fearing a discovery, ordered her attendants to convey the corpse secretly into a private and marshy place where it could not easily be found. Others say she caused it to be thrown into a well. She then, to prevent suspicion, retired to a mansion of hers called *Bere*, ten miles distant. Her own son, Ethelred, expressing his grief for his mother's wickedness, she beat him so severely with wax tapers, for want of something else, that he hated them ever after. Others say she had beaten Edward with them in Ethelred's presence. The royal corpse was afterwards removed to Shaston, and entombed on the north side of the principal altar. In order to expiate this execrable murder, she appears to have had recourse to the general remedy at that age for an uneasy conscience, as we find her founding and endowing two nunneries, at Amesbury in Wiltshire, and Whorwell in Hampshire, in which last she took the habit, and spent the remaining part of her life in great austerity and superstitious dread, and was buried there. The manner of the prince's death, and the affection of the monks, whom he much favoured, gained him the surname of 'Edward the Martyr.'"

The road for some little distance out of Corfe towards Wareham, along which the unfortunate Edward was dragged, was, and is even now called the "Bloody Road" owing to the red colour of the soil, which popular tradition attributes to the blood of the murdered king.

King John made the castle his residence; he deposited in it his regalia, and converted it into a State prison, confining and subse-

quently starving to death, about the year 1202, no less than twenty two prisoners, the flower of French chivalry. Not many years after he brutally tortured, and afterwards executed, Peter of Pomfret, a poor hermit, who had prophesied that John would lose his crown in the year 1213. In this year John surrendered "England and Ireland to God, St. Peter, and St. Paul, and to Pope Innocent and his successors," and did homage to the Pope's Legate. The apparent truth of the poor hermit's prophecy doubtless raised all the tiger in John's nature, and he caused him to be seized and dragged to and from the town of Wareham, and through its streets at the tails of horses, and afterwards to be hanged on a gibbet with his son, within sight of the walls.

On the death of John, the Castle and demesne passed into the hands of the Earl of Pembroke, the guardian of Henry III., and Protector of the Kingdom during his minority, and on one of the towers (probably erected by him) may be seen an escutcheon reputed to bear his arms.

In the reign of Edward II. an inquisition was taken of the repairs needful to the castle, and the building was thoroughly restored in every way worthy of a royal palace, but, alas, soon to be occupied by its lord as a prison, Not long after these repairs, Edward was imprisoned here by Queen Isabella and Mortimer, two of their myrmidons Sir John Gourney and Sir John Maltravers, being appointed his gaolers. He was shortly put to death in a manner the very refinement of the cruelty of the age. Nor was his death sufficient to satisfy their ambition, for no sooner was the unfortunate monarch removed from their path than they used the circumstances of his fate as a snare wherein to entrap his brother, the Earl of Kent. They had to a certain extent embroiled him in their plottings against the king, and now observing his remorse, they sought to turn this to account as a means for his destruction, practising the grossest deception to obtain their purpose. They succeeded so well, as to arrest the Earl at Winchester, and he was brought to the scaffold on the 9th of March in the year 1329, but there was no executioner to be found ; he who had been engaged for that horrid office went secretly away, and from noon till evening no one could be found to perform it, so much was the Earl beloved. At last towards night, a condemned criminal, on the promise of his own life being spared, came to the scaffold and beheaded the unfortunate nobleman. He died in the twenty-eighth year of his

age, leaving two sons, neither of whom long survived, and two daughters, the youngest of whom was afterwards the most celebrated beauty of her day. She was called the beautiful Countess of Kent, and married, for her second husband, her cousin, Edward the Black Prince.

Corfe Castle next became (temp. Edward III.) the property of the Earl of Kent and his wife; and after their death it was granted by Henry IV. to the Earl of Somerset, whose descendants held it till Henry VI.; it was at length forfeited by Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, who was executed at the market-place at Tewkesbury, on the 4th May, 1471.

George, Duke of Clarence, of Malmsey wine celebrity, next held the Castle by grant until his attainder for high treason in 1478, when it again passed to the Crown. The Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII., and founder of the Wimborne Grammar School, next came into possession, having been presented with it by her son; and on her decease it reverted to Henry VIII., upon whose death the Lord Protector Somerset seized the Castle. He did not long retain it, however, for being executed on Tower Hill in January, 1553, the Castle again reverted to the Crown.

Queen Elizabeth, early in her reign, presented the Castle to her favourite, Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, making him Admiral and Lord Lieutenant of the island. By him it was decorated and repaired, and he inhabited it till his death, when, the grant having been made without any reservation from the Crown, it became the property of his nephew, Sir William Hatton; and he dying in 1519 without children it passed to his widow, Lady Elizabeth Hatton, who afterwards married Sir Edward Coke. It was during Sir C. Hatton's tenure that Corfe assumed the rights and privileges of which it was afterwards shorn by the Reform Bill, returning two members to Parliament, and ranking as one of the Cinque Ports. Sir Edward Coke died in September of the year 1634, and Sir John Bankes, then Attorney-General, but afterwards Lord Chief Justice, "that exceeds Bacon in eloquence, Chancellor Ellesmore in judgment, and William Noy in law," became the proprietor (by purchase) of the Castle. In the summer circuit of 1643 he lost all his credit at Westminster for having declared from the bench at Salisbury that the acts of Essex, Manchester, and Waller, were treasonable. The Common Council voted him and the rest of the judges, in that sentiment, traitors.

Lady Bankes was one of the daughters of the ancient family of Hawtrey, of Rislip, Middlesex. Now came the disturbances between King and Parliament, which convulsed England to its very centre; during which the Parliamentarians possessed themselves of Poole, Wareham, Lyme, Dorchester, Melcombe, and Weymouth, and being anxious to add this Castle to their other possessions, they devised a plan for taking it, in which, however, they were foiled by the heroism of Lady Bankes, who compelled them, after a six weeks' siege, in which they lost 100 men, to raise the siege.

The war between King and Parliament still continued, and the fortresses and strong places of the kingdom fell one by one into the hands of the latter, until Corfe Castle was almost left alone in its loyalty, Conspicuous alike for its great strength, and the untiring bravery and fortitude of the noble lady who inhabited it, notwithstanding she was deprived of the counsel and aid of her husband by his absence with the king, and, lastly, by his death on December 28th, 1644, she successfully resisted repeated attacks by Captain Butler, Governor of Wareham, and Colonel Bingham, Governor of Poole. At length however all the bravery and endurance, which Lady Bankes possessed was rendered of no avail by the treachery of an officer of her own garrison, Colonel Pitman, who having put himself in communication with the enemy, offered as the price of his own protection and pardon to deliver the Castle up to them, which he succeeded in doing, and this is said to be how he did it.

He proposed to Colonel Anketil, the governor, that he would fetch one hundred men out of Somersetshire to reinforce the garrison, which being approved of, he formed a plan with Colonel Bingham, who commanded the siege, that under this colour he should convey above one hundred men into the Castle, and as soon as they were entered, the beseigers should make an attack. On this, one hundred men where drawn out of Weymouth garrison, and marched to Lulworth Castle, where they were joined by thirty or forty more. Pitman led them in the night to the post agreed upon for their entrance, where Colonel Anketil was ready to receive them; some of them were in disguise, and knew every part of the Castle. These possessed themselves of the king's and queen's towers, and the two platforms. The besieged, as soon as the treachery was discovered, fired and threw down great stones upon these intruders.

There were in fact only six men of the garrison in the upper part of the Castle, for that was considered impregnable; the remainder of the defending force was placed in the lower wards, which had been hitherto the post of danger. The besieging forces, as soon as they saw their friends on the towers and platforms, began to advance; and it was then clear to the inmates of the Castle that capitulation was inevitable.

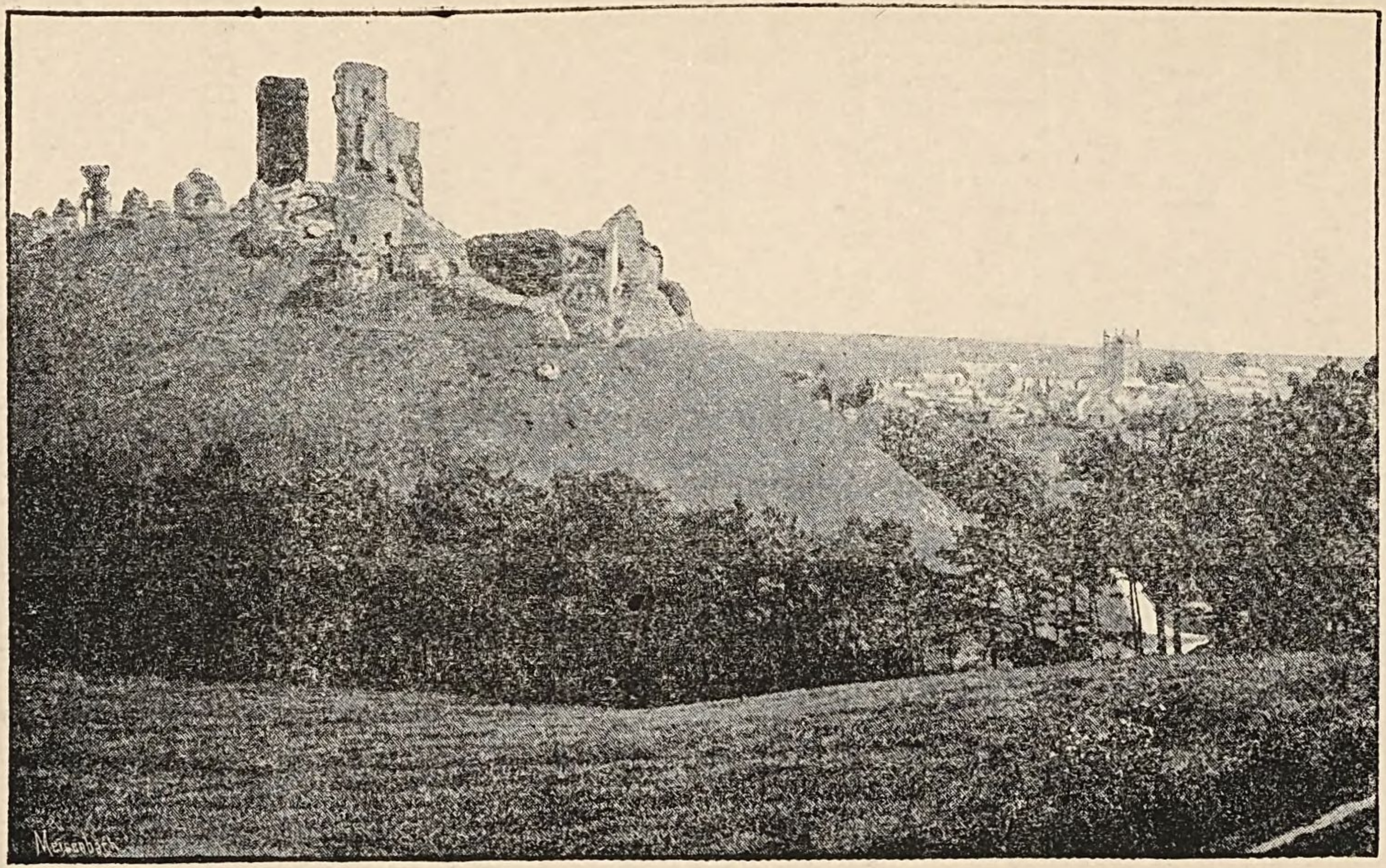
A parley was demanded, and the besiegers offered conditions which were accepted, but the truce was broken almost as soon as agreed upon; two of the besiegers, in their haste to take possession, came over the wall by means of a ladder, some of the garrison fired upon them, and a general slaughter throughout the Castle now became imminent. Colonel Bingham, however, succeeded in preserving the lives of one hundred and forty persons then within the Castle; two of the garrison and one of the besiegers were killed in this final struggle. Thirty prisoners of the Parliamentary party found in the Castle were now set at liberty.

Everything was now given up to plunder and destruction; the beautiful decorations of the chambers and valuable articles of furniture were removed or destroyed; walls undermined and blasted with gunpowder, months being occupied in the endeavours to leave the noble edifice the heap of ruins we now see.

Lady Bankes lived until fifteen years after her expulsion from her home, and was buried at Rislip, where there is a monument to her memory. Having given a slight sketch of the vicissitudes of the Castle, and of the lives of those who successfully occupied it, we proceed to notice in detail the ruins themselves.

Crossing the square, we come to the edge of the outer moat, which cuts off the only approachable part of the hill from connection with the lower levels. Passing over the outer bridge, which supports a narrow roadway, and which will be best seen by walking round the foot of the hill, immediately before us are the gate tower and two flanking round towers. Undermined from below, and blasted from above, the great force of explosion not only thrust these forward, leaning over the ditch, and reft each apart from the other at the crown of the gateway, but blew off the whole of the upper storey and the three domes of masonry which crowned the summits of this part. In either direction the other towers of the outer ward are seen suspended at various angles over the hill side, or spread in huge blocks of ruin below; whilst

high, above all, are the works of the inner ward and the lofty fragments of the keep, which form a grand and imposing background. Passing through this first gateway, the outer arch of which is semicircular, and the internal formed of flat segments, with the reveals and ribs plainly chamfered, there will be observed beside the gate jambs, the square "shooters" holes, and the carefully worked grooves for the portcullises. On reaching the interior of the fortress the three towers will be found thrown entirely open by the removal of their inner walls, exposing their roofs as a triple vaulting springing from plain chamfered impost strings; the centre spans the roadway—that on the right by what is supposed to have been the guard-room, and that on the left by the west or warder's tower. There is a fireplace and flue to each, and in that of the latter, which was probably the kitchen for the use of the porters and guard of the outer gate, the hood and cheeks are in part left, with a locker or cupboard adjoining, but in the former only the upper part of the flue remains, westward of it was a staircase which led from guard-room to the casemated bays on either side. Some of the doorways to these apartments are partially left, though greatly defaced. The first ward or tilting ground, a luxurious green lawn, now opens before us, and to gain a clear idea of the whole, we shall first trace out the works on the right or east side. Immediately beyond the guard-room a huge block of the curtain wall was blown right over, so that the inner face now slopes outwardly, the outer face being turned in on the escarpment surface. It will be observed that the walls here are some four feet thicker than the portions surmounting the steeper and more impracticable places. The towers and bastionettes are in different architectural styles and date from the adjoining curtain walls, and from each other, Passing on, we next come to the guard's prison tower, defending the south-east corner of this ward, where against the southern angle constructed on the thickness of the wall, and in a line with the curtain is a small cell covered with a horizontal arch, with the soffit angles chamfered, and having a small window fitted for iron gratings. This, in earlier times, was probably used as a place of confinement for refractory members of the garrison. The tower is circular, with the loophole bays in good preservation, and also places for the joists which supported an upper floor are plainly visible. It is supposed that on the platform thus formed Lady Bankes mounted the guns which dispersed the first party of besiegers. On the outer side the found-



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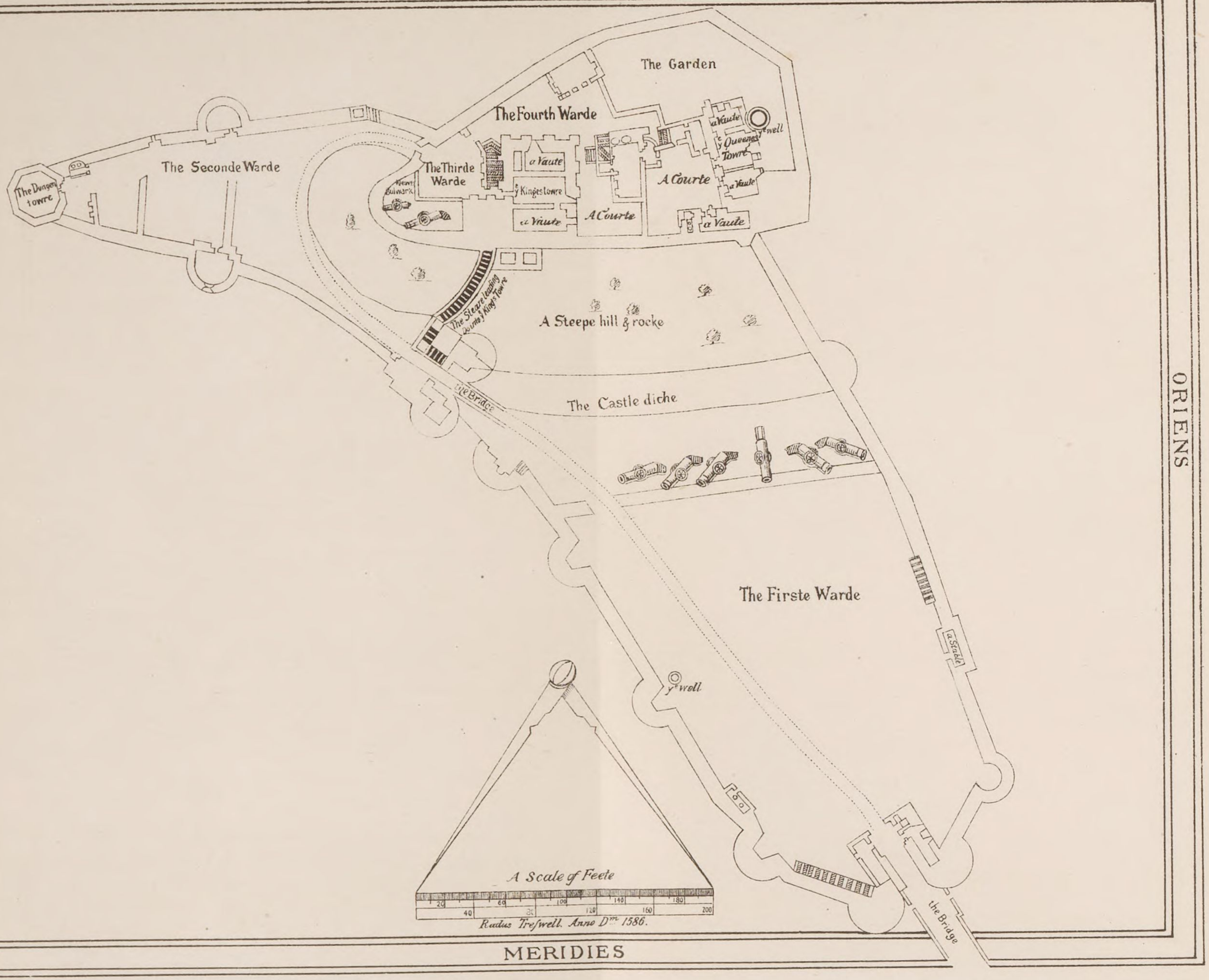
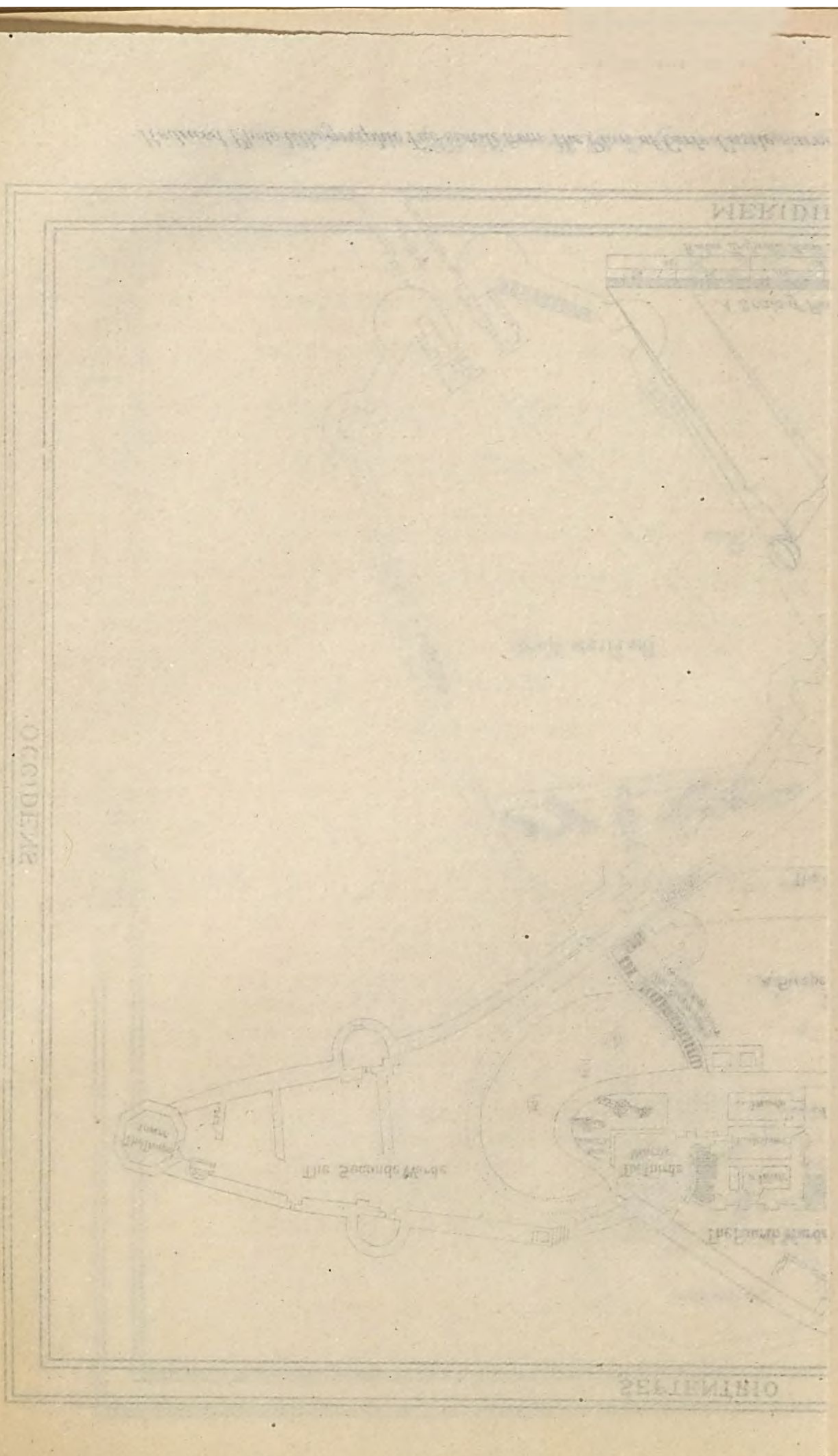


MERIDIES

Reduced Photo-lithographic Fac-simile from the Plan of Corfe Castle, surveyed and drawn by Ralph Treswell in 1586, preserved at Kingston Lacy.



ations are now bare from incomplete efforts at undermining them, and the exact line of the glacis and the construction of the footings are distinctly discernable. Close to this, once, probably stood the stables, now destroyed, but then connected with the east tower, which was rectangular, of narrow dimensions; but this and the interesting curtain walls in each direction have been completely overthrown by the mining operations, and their yet strong masonry, torn in masses that are confusedly scattered over the verge of the hill, arrested by the lower slopes, or cast far down amidst the sheds, cottages and mill-works which border the hill foot. We now approach the third, or north-east tower, formerly called the Pembroke Tower, one of the semi-lunar bastional structures, a fine specimen of ancient masonry, and in a capital state of preservation. Half concealed by nature's growth on its south will be observed traces of a sallyport, guarded by additional arrow slits; and passing outside, the footings of the tower will be seen boldly overhanging, having been laid bare by the explosion of another unsuccessful mine. They are partly composed of slabs of Purbeck marble, and looking up the shield of Plunkenet will be seen, still as sharp and distinct as the first day of its execution. The inside of the tower will be found of masonry equal to the exterior, its three bays perfect, and with two small cupboards for the guard, leading to the supposition that this, as commanding the approach most completely, was used as one of the ordinary watch towers. On the other side of it was a well-cut staircase to the rampart, of which the newel and the external projections partly remain. It conducted to the rampart beyond, where the wall suddenly rises to greater height and trends inward across the head of the inner fosse, butting against the foot of the east bastional tower of the fifth ward, which stands high above it, raking by casemated loops and battlements both the external and internal face and this rampart walk.

The inner moat shows an interesting section of vertically tilted flints and beds of the upper chalk below the footing of the Pembroke tower, which are distinctly exhibited. The keep towers spring directly from the brow of the chalk here almost perpendicular, grey and mossy with time, and are singularly imposing. Further on appear the dark cavities of two mines, vainly exploded, below the footing of the King's Tower and grand staircase. Recrossing the tilting ground we proceed to examine the western walls of this ward. Just beyond the warder's house was the stair-

case to the rampart, which led from the guardroom to the case-mates on either side and to the room where the portcullises were worked; between this and the inner gateway were four semi-circular bastion towers, which, with the curtain wall were of great solidity of construction, each being provided with three arrow slits and bays. There was also an internal rectangular tower corresponding to that on the east side, once supposed to have been arranged as workshops for the smiths, plumbers, and other workmen; the apartments in this ward being doubtless fitted up as lodgings for soldiers and other retainers. The great strength of this side shows how well the propabilitiy of assault, and of weakness and defence, were weighed, as beyond may be seen crowning the lower slope of Knowle Hill, the earthworks raised against it by the Parliamentary besiegers. The first and second of the bastioned works have been converted into hanging towers, and the bold angle at which these impend over the precipitous slope will give some notion of the great masses acting as counterpoise. To appreciate the bold effect of these the visitor should return through the gate and take the foot track under the outer face of the now rugged glacis, this being the most advantageous point of view. That two such enormous and extended masses should remain entire in themselves, without fracture, internal damage or disintegration and yet by the great force of gunpowder be all but torn away from the other parts, and by the removal of even the foundation rock below, be only thrown forward, and so remain unmoved for more than two centuries, shows a triumph of construction comparing favourably with our modern building which so soon gives way to time and weather. The west workshops now no longer exist, and the hanging wall a huge mass of curtain formerly connected with them, was destroyed by the explosion and thrown half way down the slope, whilst numerous other detached blocks lie strewn at different heights, or just protruding from the soil below, or upon the banks of the stream, the course of which has been altered by their fall, The second hanging, tower, (the well tower), in good state of preservation, is preceded by the remains of a sally port, the bolt-hole of which is still to be seen. Behind this tower, with remains of an enclosing bank or wall, is the well for the use of the outer ward, like the others now filled with rubbish. The tower itself is reft into three portions, the centre of which is the hanging part, and the succeeding curtain is also forced forward. The third tower stands with its lower part un-

injured, and gives another opportunity for examining the construction of the bays. Here, too, may be recognised the openings for the spars of the transverse platform to accommodate archers. The road here passes through the terrace battery, which abutted against the next curtain, and it is possible, judging from the completeness of the other works that this opening was arranged as a barbican. The fourth tower is nearly perfect, the arrow slit bays, the slot-holes for transomes to carry a staging, and as in the Pembroke tower on the opposite side a cupboard for the guard, are all in an excellent state of preservation. To this, between it and the second gate, nearly parallel to the bridge, and close to the west end of the fosse, succeeds a flank or curtain wall, arranged for a double rampart, the lower one giving access to four arrow slits. The whole of this part had been undermined, but the blast had failed to do more than slight damage.

The second bridge, which here crosses the dry moat, is composed of two semi-circular arches. Beneath, in jambs of the archways, the sockets for the heels of more ancient timber braces or temporary spars to carry stones of warlike and other implements, appear in two tiers. The road now rises considerably as it passes over the bridge and through the second, or Edward the Martyr's Gate. The second gateway is in every way similar to the first—a square between two round flanking towers. The west one, known as the Sunken Tower, is an object of great interest, chiefly from the singular result of the mine sprung beneath it, which rent off half the square tower and archway in one block with the west or outer tower, 27 feet wide; it is evident this attached mass, by its huge weight bearing inwards, prevented the overthrow of the whole, for it is probable that the blast partially lifted it in the air, and that it then fell nearly vertically, but forwards, crushing away part of the old flank wall before it, and settling as much lower as the depth removed by the explosion, which more easily disintegrated the solid rock below than the masonry above. We now enter Edward the Martyr's Gate on the east side, under the inner hall of the archway. It is formed of beautifully cut segmental ribs simply chamfered, and the admirable finish of the portcullis grooves, two of which were in whole span with circular heel posts, the central one having been however divided into five. Behind these is the rebate for the first gate, with its bolt-holes still remaining with the doorways to the guard rooms on either side. We now take the eastern flank

tower or porter's lodge, which we enter under the little doorway, which by a plain imposted flat-topped bay shows signs of large and comfortable apartments and is worth examination. Here the ceiling appears to have been a low segmental vault, a roughly constructed fire-place, and windows looking into the ditch, will also be noticed. Returning, some broken winding steps and foundations of passages show us the grand staircase from the King's Tower, by which inmates of the state apartments were enabled to go direct to the gateway without passing through the two intervening wards and gates. It was constructed on the wall from the keep to this point, and is probably at least identical in plan with that by which Elfrida descended to meet her stepmother, as this wall appears to be of very early date. It was, however, repaired or partly rebuilt in 1235.

The second, middle, or dungeon ward is best examined by following the wall to the left, which was constructed on the brow of the steep spur in that direction, forming the western limb of the crescent or point of the triangle. It is defended by three towers—an octagonal one (the dungeon tower), and two fine round towers in the flanks with four loop-holed bays in each. These formed a minor triangle, parted off by walls into two or more courts. This division is commonly called the dungeon. After passing through the gaoler's tower and second prison court we come to the western watch tower, which crowns the extreme point of the spur. Only two of its eight sides remain, but enough is there—of its imposted bay arches and chamber windows, the sockets for the joists of its three floors, the well-finished turret staircase on its internal side, its plain bevelled battlement, and of a plain gargoyle or spout from the roof flat externally—to enable one to restore it almost perfectly. Immediately on the right or north of it, in a wide and deep recess formed in the thickness of the flank wall, projecting from the centre arch above, and sufficiently complete to recognise its arrangements, is the gallows of stone, deeply notched in its upper face for the fixing of the rope. Before, and partly within the recess, is an open ditch or area lined with masonry. Over this was doubtless the drop on which the condemned stood. Some recent excavations here by Thomas Bond, Esq., of Tyneham, exposed the footings of a wall of Herringbone structure which are very interesting. Skeletons were also found here by him, one being that of a man almost seven feet high, indicating that the particular spot was a burial place, whether of criminals executed on the gallows near,

or of others is not certain. Passing westward along the north wall, we come to the fourth tower of this ward.

The prison chapel (as it is commonly called), the wallposts and the weathering of the roof of which are still left, with the rampart on the thickness of the wall above; the arches of the bays are slightly pointed, and the arrow slits have been partially converted into windows. Leaving these buildings, and turning into the road up the ascent, passing the site of the flank wall, now swept away and rolled in fragments below, we approach the third ward, where we witness a scene of destruction which seems at first to defy all attempts at tracing out the sites and uses of the different parts. Not only the battery, but the gateways and the walls of the lofty keep behind them, are blown from their positions and piled in rocky masses, inclined at every angle and their courses of masonry turned in every conceivable direction. Here nature has held its sway, for every spot between the heaped up fragments is covered with wild vegetation. The third gateway is wholly destroyed, very little of the ruins remaining to mark the position it once held. The fourth gateway giving access to the fourth ward, like the third, is also obliterated, and its site piled with masses of shattered masonry. Winding between these and the back of the battery, to the right, the portal to the basement of the King's Tower is gained, and turning to the left, first traversing the Priest's Tower abutting on the north rampart we come to the site of a square building, of which only one angle is standing. In the western return is a small window, nicely cut in double reveal and chamfering, the whole of which is of the same period as the chapels. Adjoining are several foundations connecting this with the central towers of the keep ward, and giving apparently access to the chapel as well as allowing two passages through them into the garden ward, which is the area at the extreme north of the hill.

It would seem that the noble buildings of the keep, or King's and Queen's Ward, occupied the summit of an irregular cone, which is the natural form of the hill, and that to ease the ascent to this point the path was made to wind round the eminence, passing through the greater part of the exterior wards in succession, which were so arranged that each formed a subordinate fortress completely cut off from and commanding the lower ones. And with respect to the two upper smaller wards, even these appear to have been so situated and contrived to render with the limited means of the time

a long siege necessary to obtain possession of the massive keep, even if all else had fallen into the besieger's power. From this south-western part arose the most massive tower of all, on the highest point of the cone, and which was able to be defended, even after the capture of St. Mary's Chapel, the Queen's and other towers, and of King's and Queen's Courts, the last open area of the buildings. The immense solidity of the east and west bastion, apparently the only points perilously exposed, amply provided against efforts, the most powerful attacking parties might make before the use of siege artillery.

St. Mary's Chapel, ranging as the keep buildings nearly due north and south, was apparently an elegant structure of early pointed architecture, and, therefore, probably built about the time of the other improvements by Pembroke and Plunkenet, although some points about it and the history of the place would rather assign it to the time of the unfortunate Edward II., when he decorated the place. On the north of it was a small attached building, a chapel or oratory, connected by other vaults and remains of apartments or guard towers, with the south-east bastion, now displaced, of most massive construction. This carried a lofty rectangular tower. It was probably by the postern to the intervening vault that the treacherously admitted troops at once found themselves on the summit, and in the very heart of the fortress, directly commanding all the other parts and rendering resistance impossible. The vault under the wall apparently extended from the rampart here to an ample platform, reduced subsequently to its original width by low-roofed buildings over the former, giving a covered communication to the south-west angle. These parts are so dilapidated as with difficulty to be recognised, but the most complete destruction is seen from the other side of the narrow opening called the Queen's Court, which is almost extinct. The Queen's Tower was connected with the chapel at the north by the passage before pointed out. It appears to have contained the residential apartments. Lower buildings connected this, on the north with the banqueting hall, with kitchens and other offices in the rear and basement, and forming the west side of the Queen's Court, and separating it from the next or King's Court. All this part is now, however, covered with grassy hillocks, a fragment of grey masonry here and there starting from the turf; on the left is the broken-down south rampart, with the jambs of

the entrance to the still more ruinous remains of the south bastion, probably the latest work of all. We now pass over the site of the area of the King's or Fifth Court, and before us rise majestically the lofty fragments of the Great Keep or King's Tower; the south front, and the adjoining returns of the two side walls and of the east side or pillar-like portion isolated from the return, alone remains standing, enveloped in thick ivy. Beautiful is the contrast of this noble column of rich verdure with the light varied grey and moss-grown walls of the other sides of the keep. Before us we have the King's or Keep Gallery, a vaulted and lofty passage on the south of the great tower, opening on the left into two small apartments commanding the moat.

The apartments of the Southern Keep Tower, formed originally only for defence, were altered at a more recent period under Hatton, and have almost disappeared; here, where the enormous strength of the building is well exhibited, is a huge, widespread mass of masonry, perforated only by square eyelet-holes, communicating with the ground-floor of the Great Keep, and spreading its otherwise compact body under triple walls; that of the keep, the inner and outer ones of the flank tower, and south apartments. Arriving at the west end of the passage it opens on the head of the grand staircase from the second gateway, landing upon the top of the west bastion tower, which is a narrow platform capable of admitting any arrangement for defence, even cannon. To the right or north of it is the inner grand staircase from the third ward, opening under the west flank keep tower, a structure of similar date and character to the one just described.

The keep gateway, partly in advance of the wall face, consists of a perfectly plain arch in two ribs on plain, chamfered, and quirked imposts. Entering the arch the proportions of the apartments may be estimated, four floors only being recognizable in the whole height of this lofty fabric. The ground-floor shows no signs of having had windows. Besides the gateways, the only openings that are now discoverable are the square perforations through the footings to the southern flank. A singular incised semi-circular arch appears on the wall, and the deep black cavities, where the ends of the beams above were once lodged, show the size of the timber employed; it besides seems to suggest that this floor could hardly have been used for any purposes of habitation. It may have been employed as a state prison.

The first floor over that above described, and opened into from the main entrance, became, as was usual in the palatial and castellated structures of the Normans and Saxons, the first residential portion, and here was probably the grand Hall of Audience, used for holding the Forest, Manorial, and Admiralty Courts, and other public purposes.

We take leave of this grand historical structure; there are numerous and many more interesting features which we have necessarily omitted. We cannot but regret that the exigencies of the times rendered so complete a destruction of the fine old edifice necessary; the blow struck at the feudal system paved the way to our present freedom. Possibly we may be more reconciled to the sacrifice when we think of the sufferings, long and bitter, which hundreds of prisoners endured within these walls, long, lingering misery ended only by death, and be thankful that such things are now no longer possible.

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All of which may be obtained of T. J. Hankinson, Victoria Library, The Square:—

Bournemouth Visitors' Directory, *Wednesday and Saturday*, *1d.*—A paper devoted to local matters and general information; contains a list of residents and of visitors in the place, which is corrected every week. It has an extensive circulation. The oldest established paper. Politics, none.

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W. Wyatt, Southbourne Terrace, 12, Old Christchurch Road.

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Hervey, J. The Triangle.
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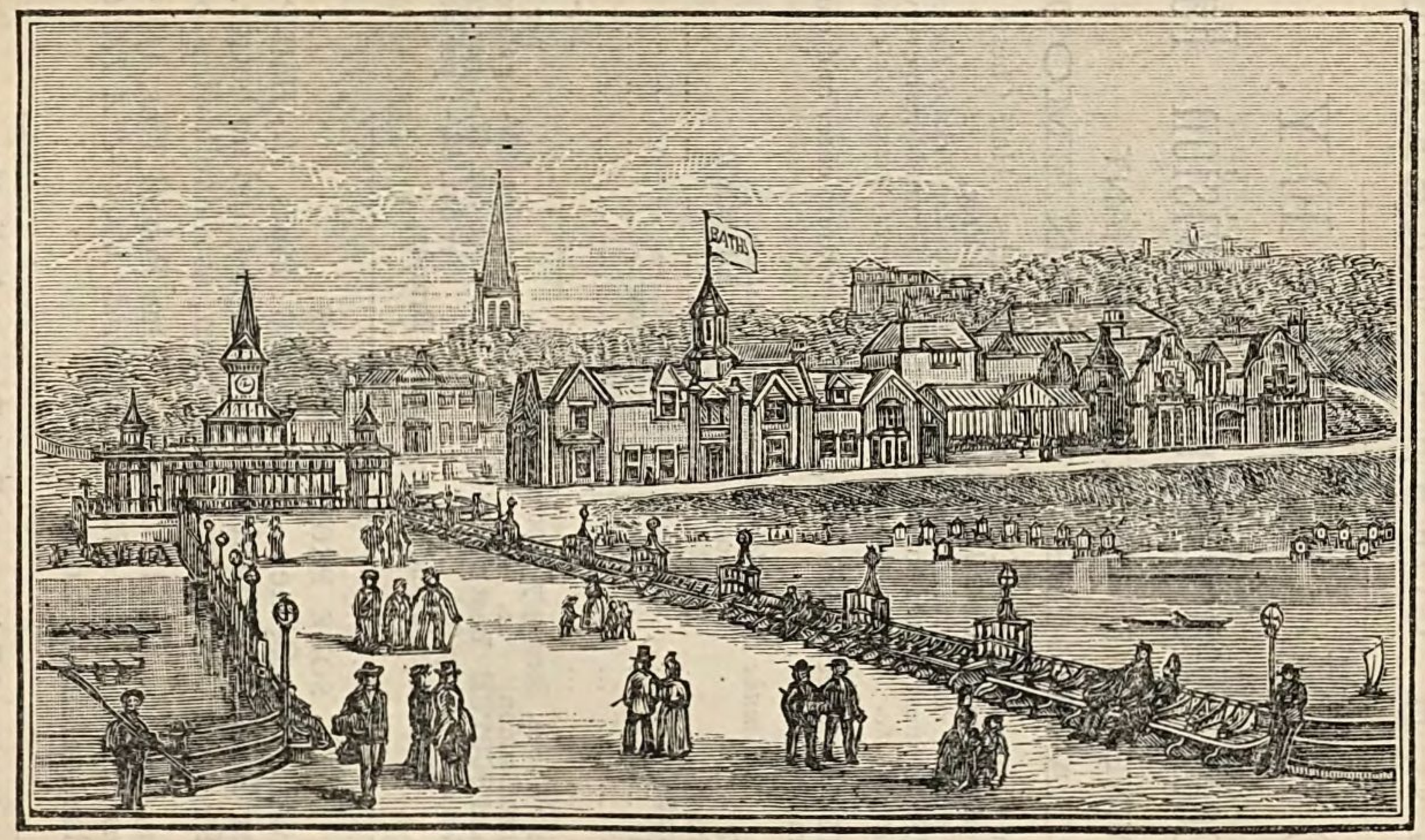

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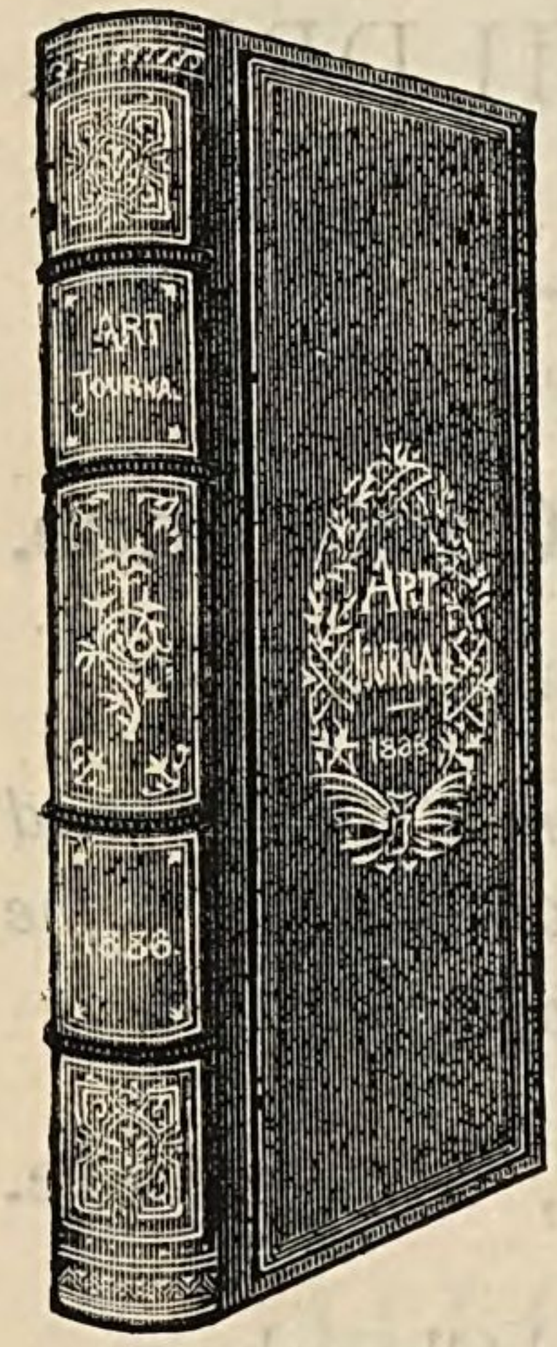

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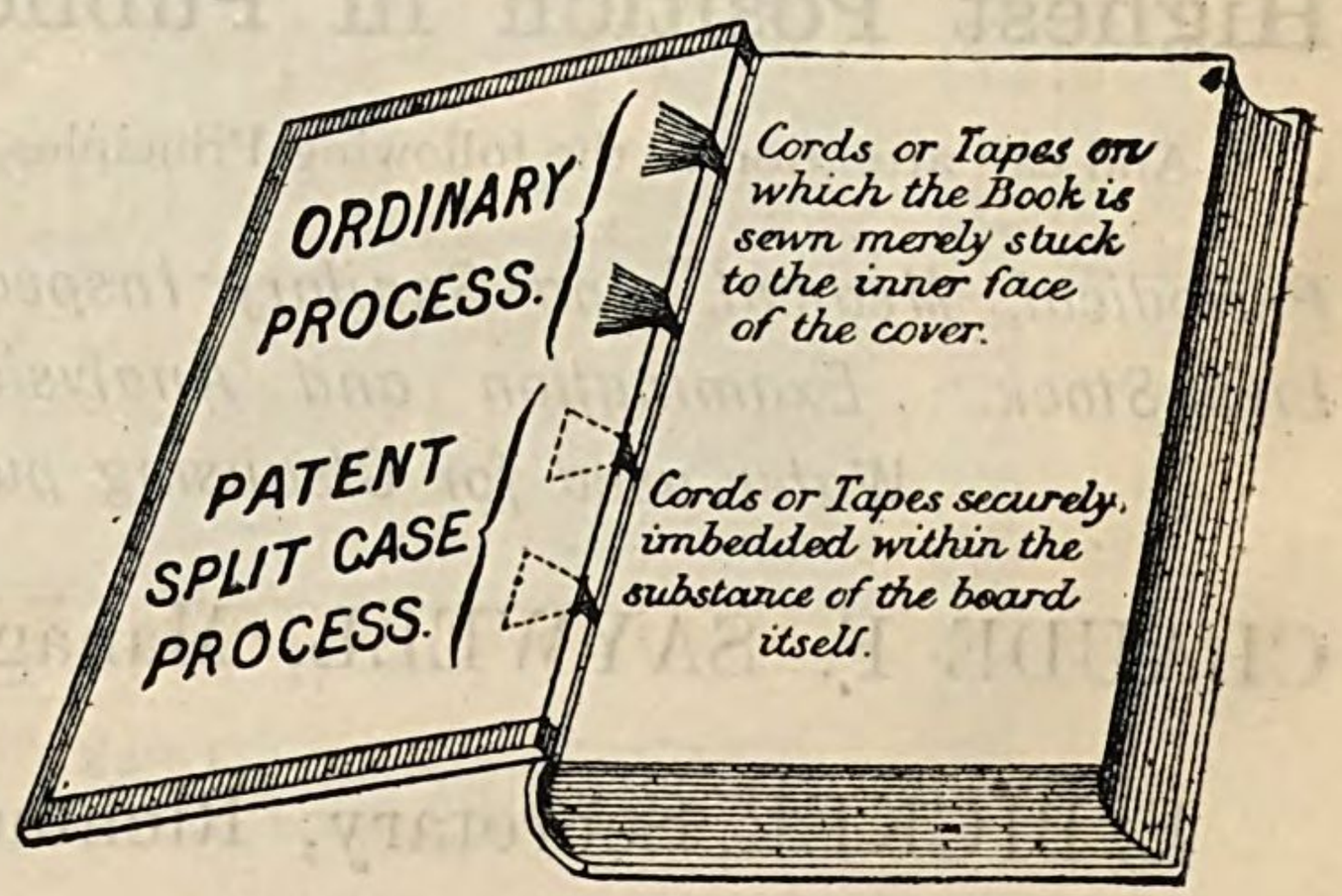
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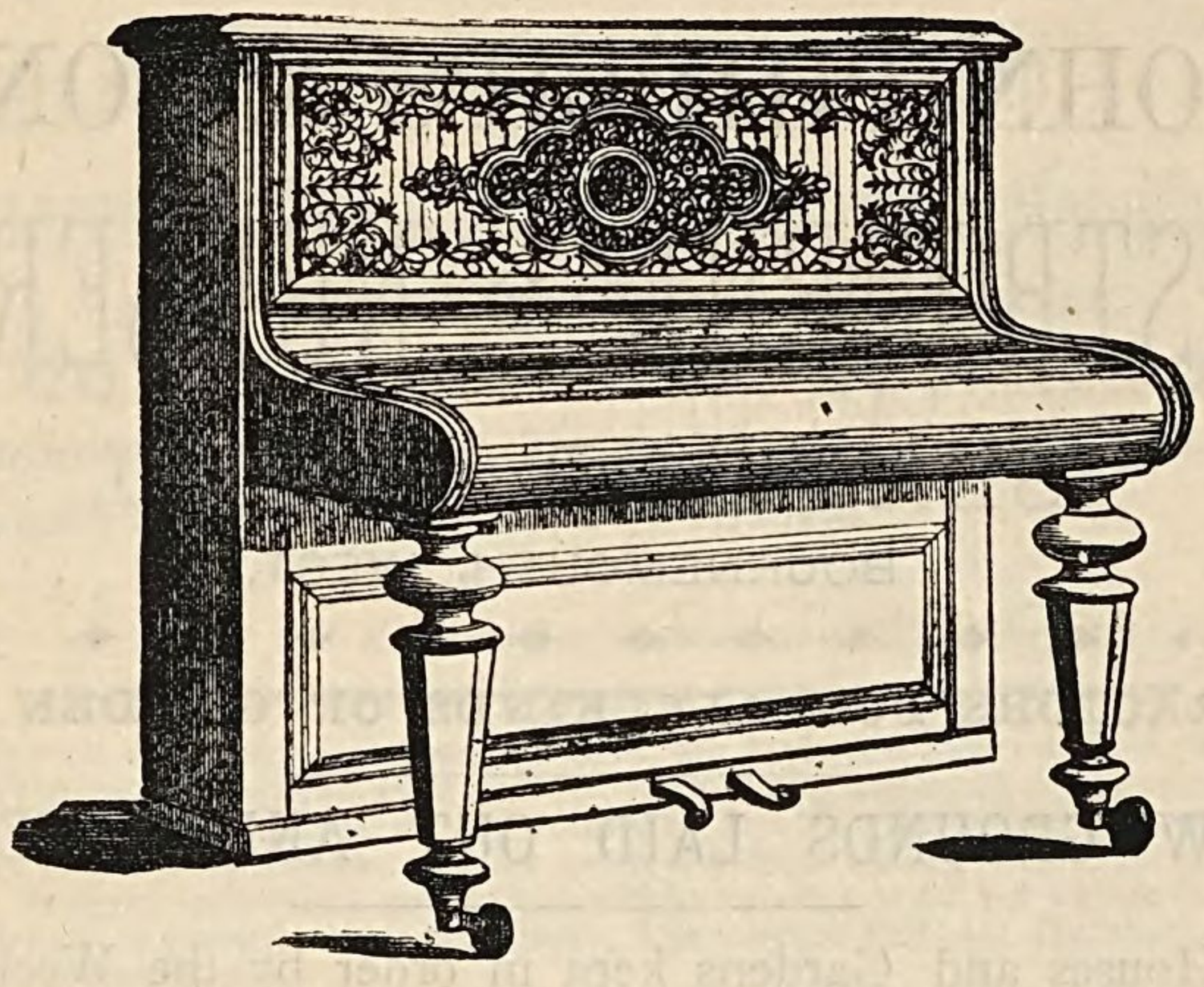

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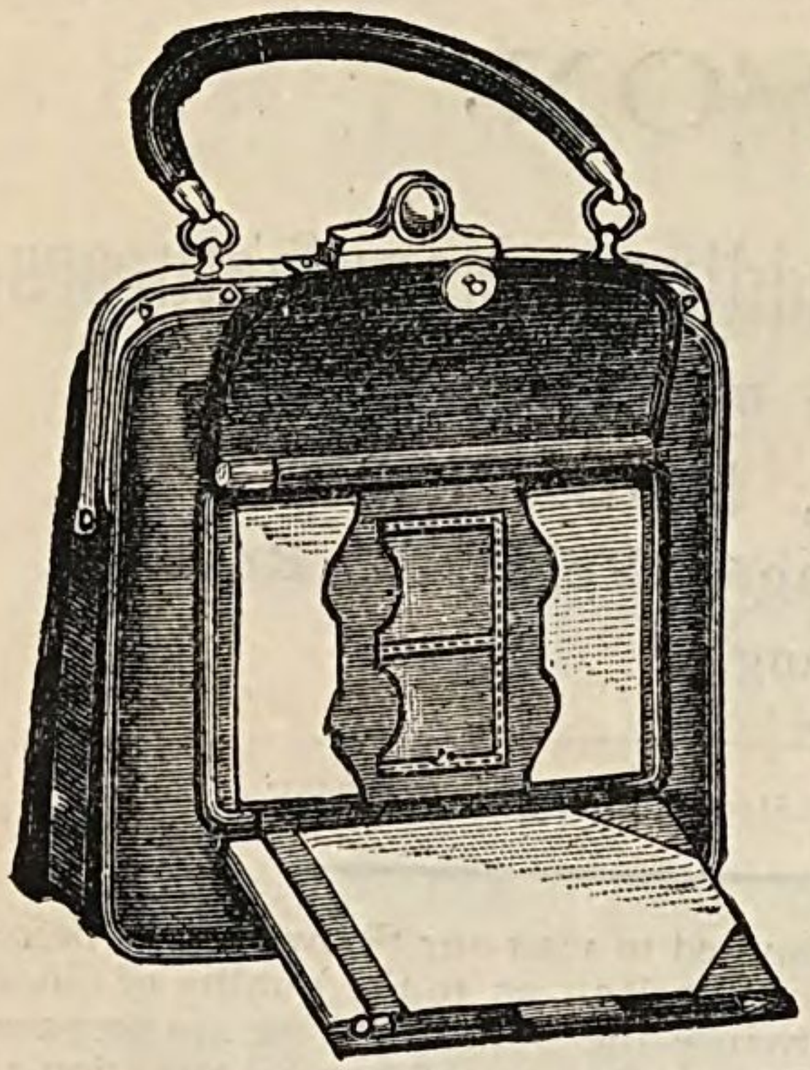

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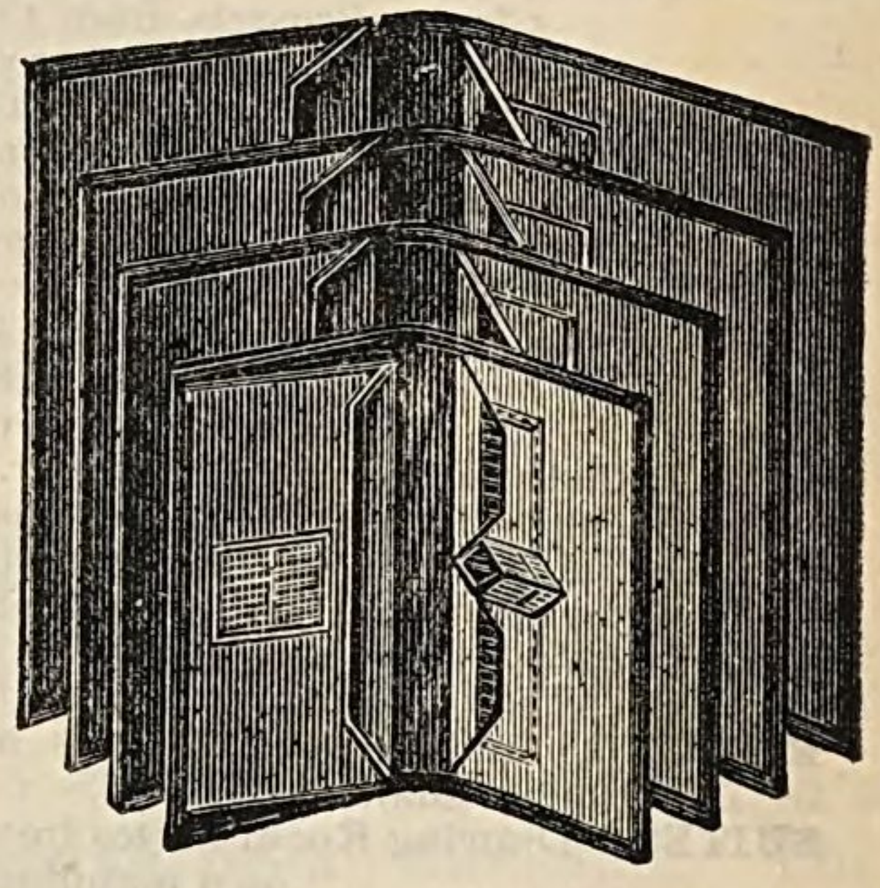

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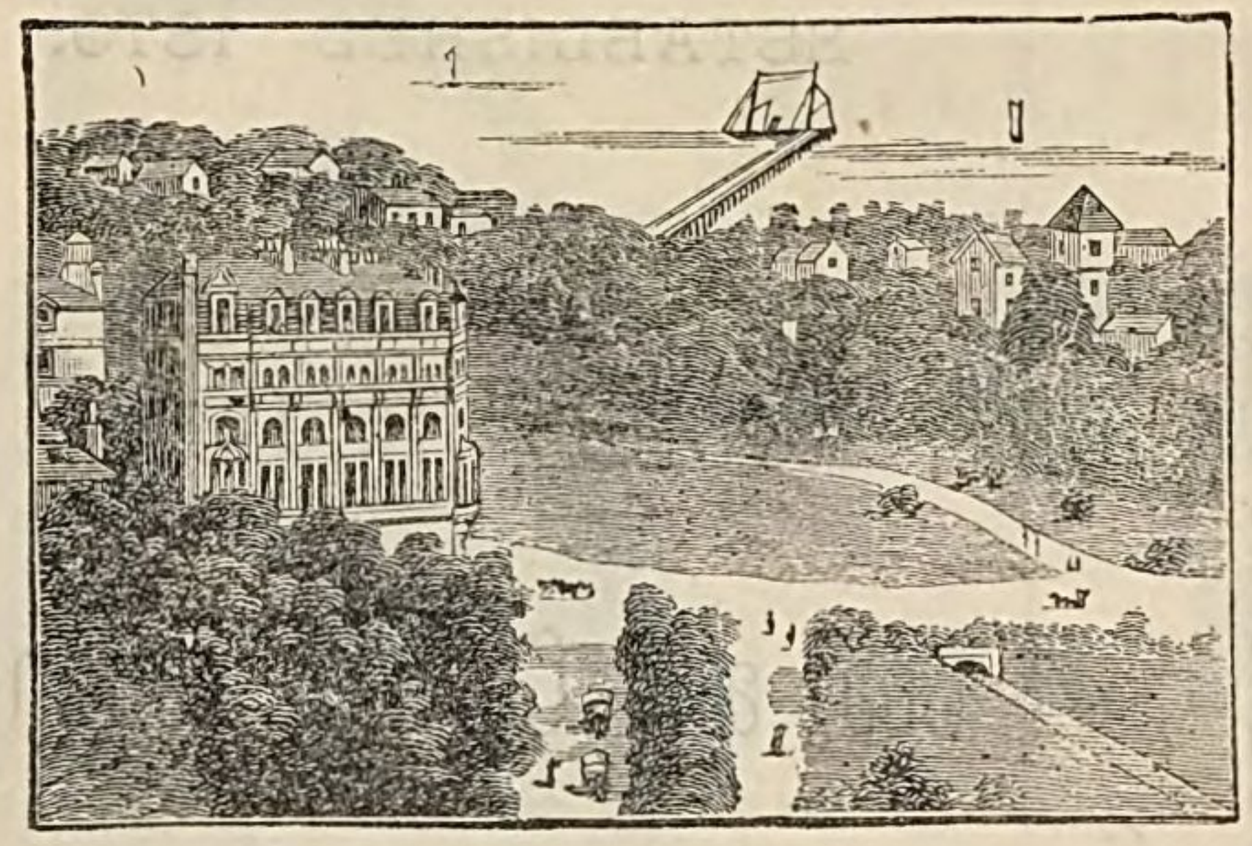

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A descriptive guide to Bournemouth, Christchurch, Wimborne and Corfe Castle Containing town map, district map, a plan of Corfe Castle, and numerous illustrations from original drawings and photographs. Edited by Clive Holland

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